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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(**Fourth Session**)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

ONE RUPEE (INLAND)

FOUR SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Friday, March 15, 1963/Phalguna 24, 1884 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Indian Textiles to U.S.A.

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*409. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Yogendra Jha:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Bade:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Daji
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Kajrolkar:
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Mohammad Elias:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government proposed to U.S. Government to relax the limit for export of Indian Textiles to that country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the U.S. Government to the proposal?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The U.S. Government have proposed some limit for the export of Indian textiles to that country. Details are still under their consideration.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In view of the shortage of foreign exchange for the last few years why was this move not taken up earlier and why has this been taken up just after the proclamation of the emergency?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is not within our power to restrain a foreign government from imposing any restriction that they choose in the interest of their own country.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Which of the textiles at present exported to USA has got very popular in that country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are four varieties. As a matter of fact, we are very much concerned over these restrictions because at the time our textiles were picking up some larger volume of exports in markets, such as, the United States, which can absorb them, we are now faced with these restrictions. Therefore we have made the necessary representations. But as this is a global question the United States also feels somewhat helpless that in these categories they have to put some restraints.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह सच है कि हैंड-लोवन क्लाथ अमरीका में ज्यादा प्रेफ़र किया जाता है ? यदि हां तो क्या शासन ने उस की इम्पोर्ट में डिमांड देने के सम्बन्ध में अमरीका से कोई चर्चा की है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हैंड-लोवन फेब्रिक्स पर रेस्ट्रिक्शन नहीं है । ब्लीडिंग मद्रास और

हैंड-लूम कपड़ा बिना किसी रेस्ट्रिक्शन के युनाइटेड स्टेटेस में जाते हैं और जाते रहेंगे ।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that the export of our textiles to the USA has gone down from about 32 million yards annually two or three years ago to about 7 million yards at present and whether such a sharp decline is due to these restrictions placed by the United States Government on the ground that we are disrupting their textile industry?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, Sir; it is like this. The hon. Member's statement that earlier they were higher is true. In 1958-59 the figure was round about 30 to 35 million yards but in the next two years, that is, in 1960 and 1961 it fell very sharply, to about 9 million yards. Again, last year, that is, in 1962, it picked up very well and was running to more than 35 million yards. Now, under the United States rules it is those years which are taken as the basic years and, therefore, the difficulty is that they cannot treat India on a different basis than the rest of the countries.

श्री कछवाय : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि दूसरे देशों से कपड़ा अमरीका में जाता है और हमारे कपड़े का निर्यात कम हो गया है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या दूसरे देशों के कपड़े की तुलना में हमारा कपड़ा हल्का दिखाई देता है ।

श्री मनुभाई शाह : मैं ने यह नहीं कहा । मैं ने यह कहा था कि और मुल्कों का भी कपड़ा वहां जाता था और उन की निगाह में इस वजह से उन की टैक्सटाइल मिलों के उत्पादन को धक्का लग रहा था । हम तो यह नहीं मानते हैं कि इस में धक्का लगने की कोई बात है । अमरीका में ११,००० मिलियन यार्ड्ज कपड़े का उत्पादन होता है और इस अवस्था में पचास, सौ, दो सौ, ढाई सौ मिलियन यार्ड्ज कपड़ा अगर बाहर से वहां चला गया, तो उससे ज्यादा झगड़ा नहीं होना चाहिए । लेकिन यह उनका विचार है। उन की समझ में उनकी इकानामी को इस से धक्का पहुंचता है । इसलिए जो मुल्क वहां पर कपड़ा एक्सपोर्ट करते थे उन सब पर रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगा रहे हैं ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the US Government has informed the Government of India that this restriction which they have put is going to be a temporary or a permanent one and whether this type of restriction has been put on other countries also or not?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Answering the latter part of the question first, these restrictions are being applied to all the countries which are exporting different categories and which, in their opinion, are likely to cause disruption in the U.S. market. They are uniformly applied on a particular basis. Regarding the first part of the question, all restrictions can only be of a temporary nature. They must be subject to review. But that is for the foreign government concerned to say and not for us to say. We hope that this will be of a temporary nature.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether it is a fact that U.S.A. is trying to beg the textile exports from India to 20 to 25 million yards in terms of the Geneva Textile Agreement and, if so, whether India was a party to that agreement?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The Geneva Agreement, or the Long Term Agreement (LTA) as it was called, was really based on the principle of world liberalisation of trade and the first fruit of liberalisation of world trade is that a big country, like the U.S.A., has come out with restrictions, which was the least important part of the LTA.

Heavy Electrical Equipment Plants

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*410. **Shri R. G. Dubey:**
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Kajrolkar:

Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Basumatari:
Shrimati Laxmi Bai:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of progress made in respect of Heavy Electrical Equipment Plants at (i) Hardwar and (ii) Hyderabad; and

(b) whether suggestions were invited from the staff regarding difficult maintenance problems before resorting to foreign experts?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

As a first step towards the implementation of the projects, contracts for the preparation of the Detailed Project Reports have been entered into with Messrs. Prommashexport, Moscow and Messrs. Technoexport, Prague, respectively. The Project Report for the Hardwar Project is expected to be received in May, 1963; the Project Report for the Hyderabad Plant has been received and is under consideration.

2. Land required for the plants and townships has been acquired. Certain preliminary works at the project sites, including levelling of factory areas, construction of railway sidings, roads, Artisans' Schools, workshops, hostels and some residential quarters and power supply schemes are in progress.

3. As the projects are in the initial stages of construction, the question of inviting suggestions from the staff regarding difficult maintenance problems before resorting to foreign experts does not arise.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know what is the total capital envisaged at Hardwar as well as Bhopal?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The total capital envisaged would be Rs. 35·165 crores in Ramchandrapuram and Rs. 40 crores in Hardwar.

Shri R. G. Dubey: May I know whether the nature of production will be the same as at Bhopal or there will be some differences?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The production programme at Hardwar will consist of steam turbo generators, hydraulic generators, heavy and medium-sized alternate current and direct current electric motors, steam turbines, hydraulic turbines while the production programme at Ramachandrapuram would be steam turbines of 12,000 and 25,000 kw. and captive foundry with a capacity of 3.00 tons.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: So far as Hyderabad is concerned, may I know whether the size of the sets to be manufactured has been finalised and if that is so, when it is going into production actually?

Shri P. C. Sethi: Civil works are in progress. As far as the production programme is concerned, it was envisaged to produce 5000 kw. 10 and 25,000 kw. 20 numbers. But, after rethinking, a revised programme of manufacture is being envisaged. That would be about 1 lakh kw. and 120,000 kw. steam turbines.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know when these two factories will start functioning and what is the quantum of money in terms of foreign exchange that would be saved?

Shri P. C. Sethi: They are likely to go into production by 1965-66 and by and large, we would be able to meet the indigenous demand.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I would like to know when these factories go into production, what in terms of rupees will be the worth of goods that would be produced in both?

Shri P. C. Sethi: It is difficult to tell at the moment what would be the worth in rupees.

Dr. K. L. Rao: We have been informed that in the fourth plan, more than Rs. 50 crores worth of medium-sized turbo generator plants would be required. We can easily make this in this country. May I know whether the Government have taken any special steps to manufacture these medium-sized plants at Hyderabad to ensure that these plants go into production so that this amount of foreign exchange can be saved?

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion for action.

Shri Maheswar Naik: Why is it that the contract has been given to foreign firms for preparation of the project reports? May I know whether we have not got experts enough in our country? What is the foreign exchange so far as these contracts are involved?

Mr. Speaker: Not so many questions.

Shri P. C. Sethi: The project report had to be prepared by Czechoslovakia in respect of Ramachandrapuram and for Hardwar by the U.S.S.R. because they are competent to do so and we have no technical know-how. As far as the foreign exchange component is concerned, in Hardwar, it is Rs. 18 crores. The foreign exchange component as far as Ramachandrapuram is concerned, I am not able to give at present.

Shri Heda: At one stage there was apprehension in the mind of the people of Hyderabad that the project would be given up. What was the reason for that: whether there was any difficulty in acquiring land or getting power or anything?

Shri P. C. Sethi: There was no difficulty in acquiring land. Actually, land has been acquired and the work is in progress as far as the township and building work is concerned. A school is also being constructed there. It was on account of the fact that we had to re-think about the production programme in terms of size.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : वहां पर मेनटेनेंस प्राबलम टेक्नीशन्ज की कमी की वजह से है या इस वजह से है कि पूरा सामान इम्पोर्ट नहीं हो रहा है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : अभी वह प्लांट बनाने का प्रारम्भिक काम ही पूरा नहीं हुआ है । इसलिए मेनटेनेंस का सवाल ही कहां पैदा होता है ?

Mr. Speaker: Now, next question. Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri Bade: I rose twice or thrice and I wanted to put a supplementary question in regard to the Heavy Electricals Factory at Bhopal. It was a very important question.

Mr. Speaker: Sometimes, there are disappointments.

Now, next question. Question No. 412, Shri Venkatasubbaiah.

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shr Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir; (b) Does not arise.

Mr. Speaker: To which question has the hon. Minister replied?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have replied to Q. No. 411.

Mr. Speaker: But Shri D. C. Sharma did not stand up to put the question.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: He stood up, and the reply also was given.

Mr. Speaker: Have my eyes, ears and my intelligence all deceived me? I called Shri D. C. Sharma, and he did not stand up, and, then I called the next question.

An Hon. Member: He was called and he shook his head.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Even if I hear your voice in my dream, I stand up.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Probably because of his stature he could not be seen standing up.

Mr. Speaker Should I accept that he stood up and I did not see him? All right, he may put his question now.

Ban on Forward Trading in Gur

*411. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the decision taken by Government to ban forward trading in gur throughout the country has created a panic among the traders of gur and khandsari in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know why this ban on forward trading was resorted to by Government, and also what the social or economic reasons for continuing it are?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Recently, as the House is aware, the situation in regard to sugar has been deteriorating, and as the price of gur was rising, one of the suspicions that Government felt after a proper study was that it might be that the forward trading in gur was contributing to this rise, which caused a diversion of cane from the sugar crushing to gur-making, and that was why the ban was imposed.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know the total production of gur in this country, and how and in what way it affects the sale of sugar-cane and also sugar?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Actually, there are no statistics of a firm nature, but it runs to about five to six million tons, almost twice that of sugar. It is obvious that if there are two sources of utilising the same raw material, the entrepreneur or the producer will go to that source which gives him better prices.

Iron-Ore Export to Japan

*412. + **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** **Shri Marandi:** **Shri P. C. Borooah:** **Shri D. C. Sharma:** **Shri Maheswar Naik:** **Shri Basumatari:** **Shri Bishanchander Seth:** **Shri Yashpal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Japanese delegation has arrived in our country to study the facilities available in various parts of the country to export iron-ore to Japan; and

(b) whether any report will be submitted to Government by this team?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A Japanese Survey Team for Orissa visited India in November, 1962 and has returned to Japan after an up-to-date on-the-spot study in Orissa for possibilities, in particular, of the export of iron ore on a substantial scale through Paradip which is being developed as a deep sea port.

(b) Their report is expected very shortly.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether any assessment of the requirements has been made and if so, what the requirements are and how far our country is going to meet the demands of the Japanese?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Requirements of whom?

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Of the Japanese.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is not for us to make an assessment of the Japanese requirements.

Mr. Speaker: Have they told us what they want, and how can we supply?

Shri Manubhai Shah: We have made a thorough assessment and we can supply to Japan and to the rest of the world anything between 25 to 30 million tons by 1970-71.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation which is mainly dealing with the purchase of iron ore is putting all sorts of difficulties before the small mine-owners for export of iron ore, and if so, whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is the other way round. Since the iron ore trade was nationalised, not only have the quantities gone up, but the long-term planning which will involve more or less an investment of Rs. 250 crores over a period of five to seven years has also been made possible.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that on account of the higher tariff rates for iron ore, they are not economical for the exporters, and if so, what steps Government are taking to reduce these tariff rates so as to reduce the cost of exports?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The real problem or the real bottleneck is the transport capacity more than the freight charge. It is true that in recent years the world price of iron ore has come down, and we shall have to re-think the matter of rationalisation and economising on the iron ore freight and other expenses. When the situation arises, as in the past, Government will take it up with the Railway Ministry.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if these iron ore mines are run by State Corporations or by a Central Corporation? If by a State Corporation, what is the amount of royalty paid by that Corporation to the Orissa Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Most of the mines are private-run. It is only the foreign trade part of it which has been nationalised. There are a few State Corporations like the Orissa Mining Corporation. The Maharashtra Government is starting a corporation. The Mysore Government has started one. They also do mining.

Shri Maheswar Naik: As far as I know, there is an agreement between Japan and India.....

Mr. Speaker: He should ask about what he does not know.

Shri Maheswar Naik: As far as my knowledge goes, there is an agreement, but whether it is long-term or short-term, I am not sure. Is it that in spite of that agreement, Government has entered into another fresh agreement? Also is the Japanese Government proposing to give any facilities for improvement and development of mining facilities here?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are several long-term agreements with Japan. The hon. Member is right there. They run to about 6 million tons a year—from 3 million tons onwards. That is about Kiriburu, Bailadilla, Hospet and various other places. This is a new development of the Daitara-Tomka and Nayagarh areas in Orissa. There is also the question of the development of Paradip as a major port. If these materialise under the new contracts with the Japanese we might be able to export from 2 to 10 million tons a year from that port.

Shri R. S. Pandey: May I know whether the Japanese delegation visited Madhya Pradesh, and if so, with what results?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It has not visited Madhya Pradesh. It came specifically for investigating these two areas which are rich in iron ore and which have a good outlet in Paradip Port.

Shri R. G. Dubey: Are Government considering the suggestion to have a broad gauge from Hospet to Hubli with a view to facilitate the export of iron ore from Karwar port?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is a different question.

Dr. Ranen Sen: A few days back, a report appeared in an American Journal that iron ore export from Goa to Japan has fallen after the liberation of Goa. Is this a fact? If not, what is the position of iron ore export to Japan from Goa?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Though it does not flow from the original question, with your permission, I will explain. It is true that for three months before the liberation, for whatever reasons which are not known to us but for which only the Portuguese administration was responsible, iron ore export slumped. It again picked up after liberation. Recently, in the last three months, due to a crisis in Japanese steel mills again the offtake by Japan not only from Goa but from the rest of Indian ports and other parts of the world is going down.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : एमरजेंसी को देखते हुए क्या यह मुनासिब नहीं होगा कि नि ति को बन्द कर के आयात की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय और ६ महीने के लिए आप ताम का रिजर्व रखे ।

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Vishram Prasad: The Minister has just now stated that 25 million tons of iron ore would be exported to Japan. May I know Sir, how much foreign exchange will we be earning by this export?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I did not say 25 million tons to Japan. It is a global approach in connection with all our exports of iron ore. It will all depend on the prices. That multiplied by the tonnage will give the figure.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: In view of the competition from other countries which our iron ore exports are facing in a growing measure, what steps have been taken to make our commodity exportable and more acceptable to the foreign markets?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is a very relevant question. But we are fortunate in that our iron ore in some parts is very superior and high grade. Therefore, we can always export our ore. All steps are being taken to construct proper roads to have a transport system, to connect by a railway system where railways are missing and to develop ports through which it is exported. A World Bank team advised on how each of the ports should be developed. All that is being taken into consideration, and very soon Government will consider a report on the comprehensive development of the various iron ore deposits and transport in order to achieve the target of 25 million tons.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: With what end in view did the Japanese expert team study the iron ore situation in the country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There were 19 experts, on transport, on ports, on iron ore, mining, development of power, development of coal and development of fisheries.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Tool Alloy Steel Plant

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*413. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Morarka:
Shri Kajrolkar:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up another tool alloy steel plant with Soviet assistance in addition to one already proposed to be set up at Durgapur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). The

possibility of setting up another tool and alloy steel plant in the public sector is in the preliminary stages of consideration and in that connection the obtaining of Soviet assistance for it will also be explored.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इस के लिए किस स्टेट की तजवीज की जा रही है ? कहां लोकेशन कर रहे हैं ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : अभी तो बहुत प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में है । उस पर विचार हो रहा है । अभी उस के लोकेशन को तय करने का प्रश्न नहीं है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैसूर में भद्रावती में यह अच्छा नहीं होगा डिफेन्स परपजेज के लिये ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : मैसूर में तो एक योजना है ७७,००० टन की ।

Shri A. P. Jain: Our requirements of alloys exceed our production by about 150,000 tons. What are the schemes of the Government to make up this shortfall, so that we may become self-sufficient in alloys?

Shri P. C. Sethi: We have licensed about 22 persons in the private sector. The total capacity licensed in the private sector is 391,000 tons. Besides this, we have also a programme at Durgapur which will be about 60,000 tons, and there is a production programme at Mysore which will be about 77,000 tons. Then, the Defence Ministry is also contemplating about 57,000 tons to be given for civilian consumption.

Shri Morarka: Is it not a fact that a German firm has also expressed interest in setting up an alloy tool steel plant in India at Rourkela?

Shri P. C. Sethi: I have no information on that point.

Credit Guarantee Scheme

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*414. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bade:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) how the Credit Guarantee Scheme introduced in 1960 has worked;

(b) whether the experimental stage is over; and

(c) which small industrial undertakings have been benefited by the scheme?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) The working of the Credit Guarantee Scheme during the last two years has been on the whole satisfactory.

(b) Yes, Sir, the scheme has been extended with effect from 1st January, 1963 to cover the entire country on a permanent basis.

(c) A statement showing the broad classification of industries which have benefited under the scheme is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

1. Food Manufacturing Industries including Beverage Industries.

2. Tobacco Manufactures.

3. Manufacture of Textiles.

4. Manufacture of Footwear, other Wearing Apparel and made-up Textile Goods.

5. Manufacture of Wood and Cork including Furniture and Fixtures.

6. Manufacture of Paper and Paper Products.

7. Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.

8. Manufacture of Leather and Leather & Fur Products.

9. Manufacture of Rubber Products.

10. Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products.

11. Manufacture of Non-Metallic Mineral Products except Products of Petroleum and Coal.

12. Basic Metal Industries.

13. Manufacture of Metal Products.

14. Manufacture of Machinery including Electrical Machinery Apparatus, Appliances and Supplies.

15. Manufacture of Transport Equipment and Parts.

16. Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries—like surgical and Scientific Instruments, Watches, Stationery Articles, Toys, Novelties and Presentation articles etc.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know which other credit institutions besides banks were encouraged by the Government to advance loans to the small-scale industry?

Shri Kanungo: The State Finance Corporations, co-operative banks, industrial investment corporations, in fact, any credit institution can take advantage of the guarantee scheme. So far, these institutions have taken advantage.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how much the Reserve Bank had to stand guarantee for the portion of the losses which these credit institutions incurred in the meantime?

Shri Kanungo: There has been no case of what you call invoking the credit guarantee as yet, because it is invoked only after default.

Shri Subodh Hansda: What are the terms and conditions for advancing credit under this scheme?

Shri Kanungo: The financing institution has to satisfy itself about the credit worthiness of the project. That means, there are some assets on which loans can be given.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : छोटे उद्योगों का जो स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज बोर्ड है उस ने बतलाया है कि किन छोटे उद्योगों ने फायदा उठाया है और उनकी सूची टेबल पर भी रखी गई है । स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष का कहना है कि छपाई का जो उद्योग है उस को लो प्रायारिटी दी गई है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस का क्या कारण है ।

श्री कानूनगो : जो प्रिंटिंग इंडस्ट्री है उस के लिए कई स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने कहा है कि वह काफी बढ़ रही है और उस के लिये कोई खास मदद करने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is it a fact that the Refinance Corporation for Industry has raised its rate of interest from 5 to 5½ per cent; if so, has it been done with the permission of the Government of India?

Shri Kanungo: I am not aware of it.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह सच है कि रिफाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन को जितना पैसा देना चाहिये था उतना पैसा नहीं दिया गया है ? चूंकि इमर्जेन्सी का पीरियड है इसलिये कम पैसा दिया गया है ?

श्री कानूनगो : पैसे की कोई लिमिट नहीं है । गारेन्टी स्कीम है और उस गारेन्टी स्कीम पर बैंक पैसा दे सकते है । जब डिफाल्ट होगा तो रिजर्व बैंक उस का एक हिस्सा पूरा करेगा ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is the hon. Minister aware that it is only the State Bank which has come into the real operation and taken part in this guarantee scheme and neither the financial co-operations nor the other banks have come into it? What is the percentage share held by the State Bank and by other financial

institutions? If what I say is correct what steps do Government propose to take to bring the others in?

Shri Kanungo: Besides the State Bank, eleven other commercial banks have come in and ten financial corporations have come in.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Quantum?

Shri Kanungo: Commercial banks, Rs. 41 lakhs and odd State financial corporations, Rs. 65 lakhs and odd, and the State co-operative banks, Rs. 2½ lakhs.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Has the scheme been launched in all the States and has advantage been taken of it by small industrialists in all the States?

Shri Kanungo: This has been extended all over India only on the 1st of January, 1963.

HSCO

*416. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any move to expand the Indian Iron and Steel Company during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details of the expansion programme as approved by Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have approved in principle an expansion programme which envisages a Continuous Casting Plant with a capacity of approximately 300,000 tonnes of steel blooms per annum. The metal required for this Plant is to be met partly from the steel arising from increased production of iron in the existing four blast furnaces and partly from a 40-tonne electric arc furnace which is to be installed. The blooms will be rolled into saleable products in the existing mills.

Previously, the total cost of the Project was estimated to be about Rs. 920 lakhs including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 460 lakhs. According to more recent estimates the total cost is estimated to be Rs. 1,115 lakhs with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 528 lakhs.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Do the Government feel that there is acute shortage of iron and steel such as corrugated iron sheets in the country and that this expansion will cover this gap?

Shri P. C. Sethi: It would increase the production of sheets from 90,000 to 105,000 tons. There would also be some expansion in the production of heavy structurals, light structurals, etc.

Shri Mohammad Elias: Is any amount sanctioned for the expansion programme as loan from the Central Government?

Shri P. C. Sethi: No, Sir; it is hoped that the World Bank may be agreeable to find the foreign exchange required.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : सूत का मूल्य निश्चित करने से उत्पादन पर तो उस का भाव नहीं पड़ेगा ?

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत : यह सवाल आगे है ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the Central Government will stand guarantee for the World Bank loan?

Shri P. C. Sethi: For all World Bank loans, there is the guarantee by the Government.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब आप **इस्को** को बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं तो उस से जो प्रोडक्शन होगा वह टाटा के मुकाबले महंगा होगा या सस्ता होगा ?

Shri P. C. Sethi: I have not got these figures just now . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन का सवाल यह है कि टाटा के मुकाबले महंगा होगा या सस्ता होगा ?

Shri P. C. Sethi: There is no comparison.

Steel Plant in South

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*418. { **Shri Morarka:** / **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** / **Shri Dharmalingam:**

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 232 on the 16th November, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the Consultant appointed by the Technical Committee has submitted the Project Report for setting up a steel plant in the South; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) The Government has appointed a firm of Consulting Engineers to prepare the Detailed Project Report for the Neyveli-Salem Iron and Steel Project. The Report has not so far been submitted.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether on the basis of preliminary tests a decision has been taken in principal to set up a steel plant in the South?

Shri P. C. Sethi: Yes, Sir. The preliminary reports from Norway and East Germany were quite favourable and that is why the committee has decided to appoint consultants to prepare the detailed project report.

Shri Morarka: No doubt the consultants have been appointed, but may I know whether in principle it has been decided to set up a steel plant in the South?

Shri P. C. Sethi: If the economics would be feasible it would be set up.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know what is the term of reference to this committee and whether the consultants have visited various places to locate the plant?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The agreement has been finalised with the consultants and they would prepare the project report. Naturally they would visit and survey the places required.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: What will be the production in this plant and what will be the cost of this scheme?

Shri P. C. Sethi: In the initial stages, the production is envisaged to be three lakh to five lakh metric tons. As regards the cost, it would be decided only after receiving the project report.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the lignite found in Neyveli is useful for this steel plant and whether that aspect has also been considered?

Shri P. C. Sethi: Tests of this lignite have been carried out in Norway, Sweden and East Germany and they are found to be quite suitable.

Shri Vishram Prasad: May I know whether this technical committee has submitted a project report for South only or whether it has considered the problem of the North also?

Shri P. C. Sethi: They have considered only about the South.

Export Promotion Scheme for Handicrafts

*419. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have revised the Export Promotion Scheme for handicrafts; and

(b) if so, the main features of this revision?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b)

Yes, Sir. The Scheme is under revision.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Question No. 420. (*Laughter*). You will find it very appropriately numbered in the serial order.

Mr. Speaker: This is the number. If you go on increasing the serial number, this has also to come and suffer!

Fertilizer Factory at Hanuman Garh

*420. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri P. L. Barupal:
Shri Balmiki:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) the causes for delay in the establishment of a fertilizer factory at Hanuman Garh; and

(b) the stage at which the matter rests at present?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) The party to whom a licence has been given for the establishment of the factory is negotiating but has not yet been able to finalise their foreign collaboration proposals. The licensee has to be given an indication of the price at which naphtha will be supplied from the public sector refineries. This will be done in the near future.

(b) The party has registered a company for the implementation of the project. An area of 1200 acres of land has been reserved for the project. A technical team has made a soil and site survey at the proposed site.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that so far as the party is concerned and the Rajasthan Government is concerned, all the necessary steps have been taken, but it is only because of the Centre's intransigence that this project is suffering? How long has this matter been under consideration simply for the settlement of the price of naphtha? How is it that it has not been settled, and what are the difficulties?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The Ministry of Mines and Fuel has to settle the price of naphtha and they are considering the matter.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What was the schedule for the erection and commissioning of this plant, and to what extent has this schedule been disturbed simply because of the inaction at the Central level?

Shri P. C. Sethi: We have no information as to what schedule Messrs. P. S. Jalan had in the matter. They were given the licence in the year 1961.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What was the schedule?

Shri P. C. Sethi: How can we know the schedule? This is a private party.

श्री बेरवा कोटा : क्या सरकार ने यह पता लगाने की कोशिश की है कि राजस्थान में इस समय खाद की कितनी मांग है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह सवाल तो हनुमानगढ़ के मुताल्लिक है ।

Shri Daji: The question was put specifically by the hon. Member: how long has the matter of price been under consideration between the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries and the Ministry of Mines and Fuel.

Shri P. C. Sethi: The price of naptha would be settled by the Ministry of Mines and Fuel.

Shri Daji: How long has it been under consideration? My question is very specific.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It is a simple thing.

Mr. Speaker: There should be a definite answer to that.

Shri P. C. Sethi: I have no information as to how long the matter has been under consideration.

Shri Vishram Prasad: May I know what will be the approximate estimate in establishing the fertiliser factory and what will be the foreign share, and what will be the type of fertilisers that will be produced in this factory?

Mr. Speaker: So many "what's" in one question!

Shri P. C. Sethi: The manufacturing programme in this factory is 3,65,000 tons of ammonium sulphate. In terms of nitrogen it will be about 80,000 tons.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know by what time it will be possible to start work and whether we have given any time-schedule to that party to start work? If so, may I know who is responsible for this delay—yourself or that party?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The matter is under the active consideration of the Mines and Fuel Ministry. I hope the matter will be settled soon.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what is the view-point which the Ministry of Heavy Industries have taken regarding this price and what is the difference between the two Ministries? I have not been able to follow what the difficulty is between the two Ministries.

Shri P. C. Sethi: There is no difficulty between the two Ministries.

श्री रा० शि० पाण्डेय : हनुमान गढ़ के अतिरिक्त और कितने लाइसेंस प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लिए दिए गए हैं और कितनी फैक्टरीज पब्लिक सेक्टर में बनेगी ? क्या यह सही है कि मध्य प्रदेश में जो फैक्टरी बनेगी वह पब्लिक सेक्टर में बनेगी ?

Shri P. C. Sethi: All these questions do not arise out of this. Still, I would answer the last part of the question. The factory in Madhya Pradesh would be in the public sector.

कृत्रिम रबड़ कारखाना, बरेली

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*४२१. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री २३ नवम्बर १९६२ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८५६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) बरेली में स्थापित किये जा रहे कृत्रिम रबड़ कारखाने में क्या वास्तविक उत्पादन कार्यक्रम के अनुसार आरम्भ हो गया है ; और

(ख) उपरोक्त कारखाने की उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है तथा उस में कितनी देशी तथा विदेशी पूंजी लगाई गई है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) कारखाना लगभग बनकर तैयार हो चुका है और परीक्षण किये जा रहे हैं किन्तु वास्तविक उत्पादन शुरू होने में एक दो महीने और लग सकते हैं ।

(ख) कारखाने का कार्यक्रम सामान्य काम में आने वाली संश्लिस्ट रबड़ (जी० आर० एस० किस्म) ३०,००० टन प्रति वर्ष बनाने का है । इस प्रायोजना पर कुल खर्च का अनुमान २० करोड़ रु० लगाया गया है जिसमें कम्पनी द्वारा जारी की गई इक्विटी पूंजी लगभग ६ करोड़ रु० है । इसमें से लगभग १.५ करोड़ रु० की विदेशी पूंजी लगी है ।

[(a) The construction of the factory is almost complete and trials are in progress but it may yet take a month or two for the undertaking to go into actual production.

(b) The factory has a programme to manufacture 30,000 tons per annum of General Purposes Synthetic Rubber (GRS Type). While the total cost of the project is estimated at

Rs. 20 crores, the issued equity capital of the company is Rs. 6 crores approximately in which the foreign capital participation is of the order of Rs. 1·5 crores approximately.]

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, इस फैक्टरी के बारे में पिछले दिनों जो उत्तर मंत्रालय की ओर से दिये गये थे उनसे पता लगा था कि ६ महीने पहले इसका उत्पादन शुरू हो जाना चाहिए था । पर इसमें इतनी देरी क्यों हुई, इसका क्या कारण है ?

श्री कानूनगो : सब इन्तिजाम करने में देरी हो गयी । अप्रैल में काम शुरू होने वाला है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में कृत्रिम रबड़ की कुल कितनी खपत होती है और इस फैक्टरी के बन जाने बाद भी कितनी और आवश्यकता रहेगी ? क्या इस फैक्टरी को और बढ़ाया जायेगा या कोई और फैक्टरी लगायी जायेगी ?

श्री कानूनगो : आंकड़े तो मेरे पास नहीं हैं, लेकिन इसके पूरा होने के पश्चात् भी और बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत रहेगी ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद: इस कारखाने की अन्तिम उत्पादन क्षमता क्या होगी, और क्या आप बता सकते हैं कि उस स्थिति में यह कब तक पहुंच जायेगा ?

श्री कानूनगो : इसकी अन्तिम उत्पादन क्षमता ३० हज़ार टन होगी ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : इस स्थिति में यह कारखाना कब तक पहुंच जायेगा ?

श्री कानूनगो : तीन चार साल में ।

श्री कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस कारखाने के बनने के बाद इसमें कितने कर्मचारी काम करेंगे और कर्मचारियों को कम से कम और ज्यादा से ज्यादा क्या वेतन मिलेगा ?

श्री कानूनगो : यह कारखाना प्राइवेट सेक्टर में है और एक कम्पनी इसको बना रही है । इसमें कितने आदमी रहेंगे इसका ब्यौरा हम कहां से दे सकते हैं ।

श्री कछवाय : उस पर आप का कोई कंट्रोल होगा या नहीं ?

श्री कानूनगो : कोई कंट्रोल नहीं होगा ।

Shri Mansinh P. Patel: Arising out of the Minister's reply, may I know what is the thinking of the Government regarding the additional quantity of rubber required in this country?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): There will be a deficit of 45,000 tons of rubber even after this factory goes into production. We are, therefore, thinking of also increasing the rubber plantations and the production on the one hand and also setting up one or two units of synthetic rubber on the other.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know whether benzene is one of the requirements for production of synthetic rubber and whether the Government have failed to supply benzene to these companies?

Shri Kanungo: As far as my information goes, othylene, styrene, butadiene and synthetic latex are required. Alcohol is the main component. Alcohol has got to be produced from the various sugar factories and other factories. The company is making arrangements for that and the Government is not concerned with it.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether this factory will manufacture rubber as raw material only or it will produce end-products also; if so, what will be those products?

Shri Kanungo: No end-products will be manufactured; it will only manufacture synthetic rubber.

Shri Vishram Prasad: May I know how much quantity of alcoholic products produced by molasses will be used in producing synthetic rubber in that factory?

Shri Kanungo: I have not got the information.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या यह कारख़ाना सहकारी स्तर पर खोला जा रहा है अथवा केवल सरकार के सिर पर ही खोला जा रहा है ?

श्री कानूनगो : यह प्राइवेट कम्पनी है ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Just now the hon. Minister stated that steps are being taken to grow more rubber. I would like to know what are those steps and who are the people who have been given some help by way of loan or subsidy?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All the rubber plantations particularly in the south are being given replantation loan as well as fertilisers, and new areas in the four southern States are also being explored so that from 28,000 tons of natural rubber which is the production now we can go up to 45,000 tons.

Violation of Companies Act

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*422. { **Shri Daji:** / **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** / **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** }

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) in how many cases permission was granted and in how many cases refused for extending managing agencies under the Companies Act during 1961-62; **and**

(b) the basis for granting such permission?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Nityanand Kaungo): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) During the year ending 31st March, 1962, extension of the tenure of the existing managing agents was approved in 6 cases and rejected in 5 cases.

(b) Approval of renewal is usually granted on the advice of the Company Law Advisory Commission set up, under sec. 410 of the Companies Act, 1956 and after the Central Government is satisfied in each cases that—

(i) it is not against the public interest for the company to have a managing agent;

(ii) the managing agent proposed is a fit and proper person to hold such appointment;

(iii) the conditions of the proposed managing agency agreement are fair and reasonable;

(iv) the past performance of the managing agent in the management of the affairs of the company concerned has been satisfactory.

In this connection, the attention of the Hon'ble Memer is invited to paras 77 to 82 of the Fourth Annual Report on the Working and Administration of the Companies Act, 1956 for the year ending 31st March, 1960 which was laid on the table of the House on 6th March, 1961.

Shri Daji: In the cases where sanction has been given, I would like to know whether in any case the general policy regarding the limit of remuneration and limit of time was relaxed, and, if so, may I know the cases where it was done?

Shri Kanungo: No; it was not relaxed in any of the cases.

Shri Daji: May I know whether before giving permission for extension of managing agency firms this particular aspect is kept in mind as to whether that particular firm has taken any other selling agency or buying agency for appointment of their

relatives or such other practices which are against the Company Law?

Shri Kanungo: Of course, at present they are prohibited and the penal provisions of the Act are drawn if the managing agents or their associates are involved in selling agencies and all that.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether in the five cases that were rejected, they were mainly Indian-owned managing agencies or there were foreign-owned managing agencies also?

Shri Kanungo: They were all Indian.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there any move or proposal to end the managing agency system; if so, at what stage does that matter rest?

Shri Kanungo: That matter has not been considered yet.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know the number of cases in which the provisions of the Companies Act have been violated, and what action has been taken against them?

Shri Kanungo: That information will be available from the annual report of the Company Law Administration.

Shri A. P. Jain: May I know what are the policy considerations that are taken into account in granting a sanction for extension of a managing agency or for refusing it

Shri Kanungo: It is given in the statement. The considerations are: (1) that it is not against the public interest for the company to have a managing agent; (2) that the managing agent proposed is a fit and proper person to hold such appointment; (3) that the conditions of the proposed managing agency agreement are fair and reasonable; and, (4) that the past performance of the managing agent in the management of the affairs of the company concerned has been satisfactory.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether this managing agency system is allowed to continue in the institutions started on a co-operative basis like the co-operative cotton textiles and all that?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir, under the Co-operative Societies Act it is not permitted.

Pig Iron

\+

*423. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the supply of pig iron to the Foundry owners of Madurai (Madras) has been stopped by the Centre;

(b) if so, whether representations from the Units concerned have been received by the Central Government; and

(c) the action being taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Complaints have been received about shortage of foundry grade iron resulting in restricted production in foundries.

(c) The main reason for the present shortage of foundry grade iron all over the country is that while the demand has gone up considerably, due to the foundry capacity having developed rapidly, the availability has not correspondingly increased, as the schemes licenced for production of pig iron have not materialised as originally anticipated. Government are, therefore, taking interim remedial measures such as import of pig iron, setting up of short term schemes for increased production etc., to increase the availability, as quickly as possible

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जैसी कि सरकार की पालिसी है क्या उन लोगों को यह सूचना दी

रोकने के लिए ६ महीने पहले कोई नोटिस दिया गया था ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : सप्लाई रोकी नहीं गई है बल्कि कुछ कम हो गई है जिसकी कि वजह से उनको कुछ कमी महसूस हो रही है ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : डिफैंस परपजेज में क्या इस से कुछ कमी पड़ने की सम्भावना है ?

Shri P. C. Sethi: Defence is being given top priority.

Shri Vishram Prasad: How much pig iron is being supplied to other foundries in India during the year?

Shri P. C. Sethi: As far as the details of the supply to the various foundries are concerned, I require a separate notice.

श्री कछवाय : उन को बराबर कोटा न मिलने से देश को कितना नुकसान हुआ है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : इस समय कुछ फाउंडरीज बन्द हैं और कुछ का काम सकर कर रहा है लेकिन इस कमी को पूरा करने की पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है ।

श्री कछवाय : हानि कितनी हुई है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : यह इस समय नहीं बतलाया जा सकता है ।

श्री बड़े : प्रोडक्शन कितना कम हुआ है ?

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Dubey.

High Pressure Boiler Plants

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*424. **Shri R. G. Dubey:**
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of progress made in respect of High Pressure Boiler Plant at Tiruchi; and

(b) whether sugegstions were invited from the staff regarding difficult maintenance problems before resorting to foreign experts?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

In pursuance of the contract entered into with Messrs. Technoexport, Prague on 7th June, 1961, the Detailed Project Report of the Project was received in August, 1962. The Project Report has been considered and accepted in principle by Government. Specifications and offers for supply of plant and machinery have been received from Messrs. Technoexport, Prague and are under consideration.

2. Land required for the Plan and township has ben acquired at Tiruchi. Levelling and dressing of factory area for the first stage of the Plant has been completed. Works on the construction of railway sidings, roads, Artisans' School, workshop, hostel and some residential quarters and power supply scheme are in progress.

3. As the project is in the initial stages of construction, the question of inviting suggestions from the staff regarding difficult maintenance problems before resorting to foreign experts does not arise.

Shri R. G. Dubey: What will be the various components proposed to be manufactured in this plant?

Shri P. C. Sethi: This plant will manufacture 12 boilers per annum each to suit a 50 megawatt steam turbine. It is also envisaged to design the manufacture from 50 to 150 megawatt unit sizes of boilers with a total capacity of 0.75 million kilowatts.

Shri R. G. Dubey: By what date is this factory proposed to be brought into commission?

Shri P. C. Sethi: We hope that it will go into production by 1965-66.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will this new ceiling of Rs. 5,000/- a month on salaries create a difficulty in acquiring foreign experts?

Shri P. C. Sethi: How does this question arise from a question on high-pressure boiler plant?

Dr. K. L. Rao: May I know whether the project report received in August 1962 was for a lower capacity? Now that a higher capacity is being decided upon have we received a new project report for the approval of the project administration?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The project report was received in August 1962. It has been considered and accepted.

Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants

*425. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants have reached the rated capacity of production; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and when they are expected to reach the rated capacity?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) In the production of steel ingots, Durgapur has already achieved the rated capacity. In Rourkela the production of steel ingots has reached 92% of the rated capacity.

(b) Rourkela is likely to achieve full production of steel ingots shortly. Each of the plants is expected to produce the full quantity of saleable steel, according to its capacity, in 1963-64. Shortage of adequately qualified technical personnel, deterioration in the quality of raw materials, deficiency in transport within the plant, shortage of spare parts were some of the factors responsible for delay in the achievement of full production at Rourkela. Steps have already been taken to remedy these defects.

Shri Morarka: Recently, in one of the quarterly meetings of the General Managers, the hon. Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries gave them a target date by the end of March 1963 for achieving full production both in Rourkela and Durgapur. May I know whether that target date will be fulfilled?

Shri P. C. Sethi: Durgapur has already achieved 100 per cent. As for Rourkela, we have done 100 per cent in the pig iron production but steel production is 92 per cent and is likely to go up.

Shri Morarka: Do I understand from the hon. Deputy Minister that Durgapur has achieved 100 per cent capacity in all the products?

Shri P. C. Sethi: In ingot production.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the fact that the Rourkela and the Durgapur steel plants have been lagging behind considerably for some time whereas Bhilai has gone ahead, what specific steps have been taken by Hindustan Steel to apply the experiences gained at Bhilai to the plants at Rourkela and Durgapur so as to step up production?

Shri P. C. Sethi: There is no question of applying the experience and technique of Bhilai because Rourkela is absolutely a different type of mill. It is mostly meant for plates. For this purpose, according to the Solveen Committee's Report, we have recruited and appointed fresh personnel and have taken action according to the report given by them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Since the emergency proclaimed last October, which of the three plants, Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur, has been leading as far as the rate of increase in production is concerned, and is there any proposal to expand production at all these three plants or only in some of the plants?

Shri P. C. Sethi: It is known to the House that Bhilai is leading as far as production is concerned. Durgapur

has already achieved 100 per cent capacity and Rourkela has also increased. As far as expansion programme is concerned, it is envisaged in all the three plants.

Shri Maheswar Naik: It has been said that Rourkela has not been able to reach the rated capacity because of some defects as pointed out by the Solveen committee. To what extent have the defects pointed out by that committee been remedied?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The defects pointed out by the Solveen committee have been remedied and we have taken action and the production has gone up.

Shri Daji: May I know whether any new foreign technical experts have been called to Rourkela as a result of the Solveen committee report, how many and at what cost?

Shri P. C. Sethi: About 40 to 50 extra technical personnel have been brought for Rourkela after the Solveen delegation.

Shri Daji: Cost?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The cost is not given at the moment here.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : राउरकेला और दुर्गापुर आदि कारख़ानों में क्या क्या तैयार होगा और क्या उन में कहीं आटोमैटिक हथियार भी बनेंगे या नहीं ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : ये आटोमैटिक हथियार नहीं, बल्कि लोहा और स्टील बनाने के कारख़ाने हैं ।

Shri K. C. Pant: What is the number of foreign technicians retained at Bhilai compared with the number of foreign technicians retained at Durgapur and Rourkela?

Shri P. C. Sethi: I have not got the details at the moment.

श्री कछवाय : क्या यह सही है कि इन कारख़ानों में उत्पादन कम होने का एक प्रमुख कारण यह भी है कि वहां पर कर्मचारियों को काम करने में अच्छी सहूलियतें नहीं मिलती हैं ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : वहां के कर्मचारियों को काफ़ी सहूलियतें प्राप्त हैं । बल्कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में उन को टाउनशिप और रहने की अच्छी सहूलियतें मिली हुई हैं, जो कि दूसरी जगह उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Next question, No. 427 —Member absent. Any other hon. Member?

Shri Daji: Question No. 426?

Mr. Speaker: That has been transferred to the 26th. Any other hon. Member who may not have been present when his question was called? None.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Very unusual. The Question list is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Price Stamping of Yarn

*415. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on statutory price stamping of yarn; and

(b) if so, when this decision will be put into effect?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The decision has been given effect to from the 6th January, 1961.

Foreign Technical Personnel

*417. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign engineers and technical personnel employed in the Public Sector Steel foreign technicians and to meet the

Plants in India; and

(b) the steps being taken to train Indian technicians to replace the foreign technicians and to meet the increasing demands for such personnel for these plants in India?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) 390, Sir.

(b) Indian Engineers have been placed as understudies with foreign engineers. They will replace the foreigners when they acquire sufficient experience.

Timber Trade in Burma

*427. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of Indian interest in the Burmese timber trade which has recently been nationalised; and

(b) how the related questions are being resolved?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Broad Looms for Jute Manufacture

767. **Shri Himatsingka:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up a self-financing deferred scheme for speeding up the installation of more broad looms for jute manufacture; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The jute industry has already been permitted to expand its spinning capacity to the extent necessary to match its weaving capacity on single-shift basis with marginal increases. The Government have also further permitted installation of broad-looms including spinning and ancillary machinery, on a liberal basis. The Government have now decided to freely permit further expansion of spinning capacity with a view to meeting increased demands for jute goods in the Third Plan.

With a view to enable the industry to obtain its requirements of machinery on a priority basis to achieve increased production it has been decided to permit import of such machinery to the extent they are not available indigenously within a reasonable period of delivery. Import of captive power-generating sets for own consumption in jute mills would also be allowed under this scheme subject to usual clearances.

Such of the jute mills as are able to arrange for a credit with a foreign supplier for the import of spinning preparatory and post spinning machinery will be given import licences for import of such machinery subject to screening for indigenous angle. The import licences will permit remittance of the value of the machinery in two equal annual instalments or four half-yearly instalments as may be desired, the first instalment being payable after completion of the installation of machinery. If required, an initial payment to the extent of 20 per cent will be permitted on order and on shipment of the machinery. Interest may be paid at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent on outstanding amounts and this will qualify for exemption from income tax. If interest exceeds 6 per cent the entire amount of interest will be subject to tax.

The applicant mills would have to undertake to execute a bond to effect additional exports to cover the

value of each remittance by additional exports before the payment falls due.

Salt Cess

768. Shri M. S. Murti: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of salt cess realized annually and how it is being utilised;

(b) whether any loans for grants have been given to any salt works during 1961-62; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri N. Kanungo): (a) The Amount of Salt Cess collected is about Rs. 83 lakhs per annum on an average. Proceeds from the Salt Cess are being utilised on the objects specified in Section 4 of the Salt Cess Act, 1953.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement showing the development loans granted to salt licensees during 1961-62 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the Library, See* No. LT-968/63.]

Cardamom Prices

769. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the causes for the fall in prices of cardamoms; and

(b) the steps taken to encourage its exports to foreign countries?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The fall in prices of Indian Cardamom is attributable to several factors like poorer demand, affliction of the crop in certain areas due to certain pests and lack of holding power on the part of the smaller growers.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The following steps have been taken to increase export of Cardamom to foreign countries.

1. With a view to ensuring that the Cardamom Industry is developed on proper lines, so as to secure uninterrupted supplies of adequate quantities required in the foreign markets and generally at steady prices, Government have decided to set up a Directorate of Cardamom Development and Marketing under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry with headquarters at Bangalore.

2. The Director of Cardamom Development and Marketing will be advised by a Cardamom Development and Marketing Advisory Committee. The functions of the Committee will be to advise the Government in respect of measures for the development of Cardamom Industry including:

(1) the promotion and extension of cardamom plantations;

(2) the improvement of the quality of cardamom and the productivity of the estates;

(3) making arrangement for supply of fertilizers and ancillary equipment required by the Industry;

(4) the provision of adequate financial assistance in the form of working capital and credit etc. for measures of improvement; and

(5) in particular, the marketing of cardamom with a view to ensuring economic and reasonable prices to the gorwer and augmenting the foreign exchange earnings for exports.

3. The Government of India have constituted Spices Export Promotion Council to promote exports of Spices including cardamom.

4. Compulsory Quality Control and Pre-shipment Inspection Scheme under "Agmark" for export of cardamom has been introduced with effect from 1st January, 1963. This has been done

to create confidence in importers in foreign markets.

5. Publicity in foreign markets has been undertaken by the Spices Export Promotion Council.

6. A Spices Trade Delegation recently visited Middle East, continental countries and U.K. for exploring new markets for spices including cardamom and to stabilise the existing ones.

Cane

770. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that quality cane, an important material for sports goods manufactured in the country is not available to the extent needed by Sports Goods Industry; and

(b) if so, whether steps have been taken so far to make sufficient quantities of quality cane available within the country by intensive cultivation and import till the objective is achieved?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The Government have not received any complaint from the Sports Goods Industry with regard to the shortage of quality cane in the country. In order, however, to produce Malayan canes of best quality, efforts have been repeatedly made to obtain viable seeds and planting material for cultivation in India, but these have not yielded satisfactory results. Further efforts are still being made in this direction. Meanwhile, the Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Dehra Dun, have found that fairly good substitute of Malayan canes are available in the country. The Institute have supplied seeds and planting material of some of the Indian species of quality cane, together with the necessary technical know-how, to the forest departments of Uttar Pradesh, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh for cultivation in their areas. Research for exploring appropriate methods of cultivation of quality canes in the country is in progress.

Cottage and Small Scale Industries in Andhra Pradesh

771. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants sanctioned for the Cottage and Small Scale Industries in Andhra Pradesh during the Third Plan period; and

(b) the names of the industries, names of their locations and the amount sanctioned to each of them?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Production of Paper Mills

772. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of each paper mill in the country with names of mills during 1962-63; and

(b) the steps taken to improve the production of the mills?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). In accordance with Clause 7(1) of the collection of Statistics Act, 1953, the production figures of an industrial undertaking cannot be disclosed without the prior consent in writing of the individual concern. However, a statement showing the installed capacity of each paper mill as on the 1st January, 1963 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-969/63]. Almost all of them are working to their capacity, which, in terms of actual production after taking into account all relevant factors, is about 85 per cent of their rated capacity.

Export of Guar Seeds to U.S.A.

773. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the fact that there is a great demand in the U.S.A. for guar seeds, which is grown quite extensively in Norther India; and

(b) if so, whether any steps are being taken to export this commodity to that country with a view to earning some very valuable foreign exchange?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Bearing in view the need to encourage the expansion of the existing gum industries in the country and to promote export of only finished product such as Guar Gum, for which there is greater demand in the U.S.A. and incidentally secures more foreign exchange to the country, the scope for the export of this basis raw material is very limited.

अर्थ तथा प्रतिरक्षा समन्वय मंत्रालय में हिन्दी असिस्टेंट

७७४. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

क्या **अर्थ तथा प्रतिरक्षा समन्वय मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि **अर्थ** तथा प्रतिरक्षा समन्वय मंत्रालय में अभी तक कोई हिन्दी असिस्टेंट नियुक्त नहीं किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत हिन्दी के कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए उस मंत्रालय में क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

आर्थिक और प्रतिरक्षा समन्वय मंत्री (श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) यह मामला विचाराधीन है ।

Antibiotic Factories

775. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for setting up the antibiotic factories with Russian aid has made any headway;

(b) if so, the progress made so far;

(c) whether it is according to schedule?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). An antibiotics plant is being set up, with Soviet Assistance, at Rishikesh in Uttar Pradesh. The Project Report for the Plant has been accepted and a Contract was signed in 1962 with M/s. Technoexport, Moscow, for purchase of equipment, training of Indian Technicians in U.S.S.R., supervision and installation of plant by Soviet Experts and supply of necessary drawings etc. Civil works are in progress at the site. Shipment of machinery from U.S.S.R. has started. Action has also been initiated for procurement of items of equipment to be obtained in India. The first batch of Trainees has been recruited and will leave for U.S.S.R. soon. The plant is likely to be commissioned for production early in 1956.

Heavy Machine Building Project

776. Shri R. G. Dubey: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the equipments of plant and machinery with regard to heavy machine building projects is complete; and

(b) whether the stage is set for preliminary production as schedule?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) 43,958 metric tons of equipment, structurals and other materials costing Rs. 18.70 crores have been ordered from the USSR for the Heavy Machine Building Project, Ranchi of which 19,826 metric tons of equipment and other materials costing Rs. 8.24 crores have been shipped. Eraction of the equipment received is proceeding according to schedule.

(b) Yes, Sir. The plant will go into preliminary production according to the schedule, in the latter half of 1963.

Expert Committee for Cost Reduction of Exportable Commodities

777. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Expert Committee for formulating cost reduction programmes in respect of export commodities has been set up to enable Indian goods to compete successfully in foreign markets; and

(b) if so, the commodities for which the cost reduction programme are planned;

(c) the terms of reference of the Committee; and

(d) whether the recommendations of the above committee will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Though all important export Commodities fall within its purview, the Committee will start with cost studies for vegetable oils, textiles fabrics, sewing machines and bicycles.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The terms of reference of the Experts Committee on Cost Reduction Studies set up by Government, under Resolution No. 4(9)EP Coord)|62 dated 11th December, 1962 are as follows:

(i) to make intensive studies of the cost structure of specific commodities and industrial products which play a prominant role in the export trade of India;

(ii) to analyse in detail the various factors that go into the cost of production of such commodities and manufactured articles; and to make recommendations to the Central and State Governments on the one hand and to industries, agriculture sector and commercial interests on the other, so as to bring down the cost of production by (a) rationalising various burdens and imposts on these commodities and articles (b) by increasing productivity, diversification, quality improvement and grading and (c) by such other measures as will make the commodities and the manufactured articles more competitive in the world markets; and

(iii) to study wherever necessary policies and practices of production of different commodities and manufactured articles and to make confidential recommendations to the Government to take measures to develop production for export at competitive prices.

(b) Extracts of major recommendations of the Committee will be placed on the Table of the House from time to time.

Prices of Sanitary Goods

778. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of sanitary goods in Delhi have shot up by over 100 per cent since the Proclamation of Emergency; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). There has been no undue rise in prices as a result of the emergency. There is a ban on import of sanitaryware and indigenous production is increasing in order to cope with the demand. Government, however, will watch the situation.

उत्तर प्रदेश में अखबारी कागज का कारखाना

७७९. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :

क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री २५ जनवरी, १९६३ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १११५ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में अखबारी कागज का कारखाना स्थापित करने में प्रगति न होने का क्या कारण है; और

(ख) उसे यथाशीघ्र स्थापित करने के उद्देश्य से कौन से विशेष कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) और (ख) लाइसेंस रद्द क्यों न किया जाय, इसका कारण बताने का नोटिस दिये जाने पर कम्पनी ने अपने इस आवेदन के समर्थन में आंकड़े दिये हैं कि लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता में विस्तार करने की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि उसी दशा में उत्पादन के लिए कोई लाभप्रद कारखाना स्थापित किया जा सकता है। इन पर इस समय विचार किया जा रहा है।

Salt-Cess Fund

780. **Shri B. K. Das:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts expended from the salt-cess fund during 1961 and 1962; and

(b) the schemes over which such expenditure was made?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No separate Salt-Cess Fund has been constituted from Salt Cess proceeds. The amounts of expenditure incurred on development of the salt industry (in private salt factories) during 1961-62 and 1962-63 (up to the 31st December, 1962) are given below:—

(i)	1961-62 .	Rs. 4,76,000/-
(ii)	1962-63 (up to the 31st December, 1962) .	Rs. 2,18,000/-

(b) The above expenditure was incurred on execution of works for the benefit of salt manufacturers and of salt labour, such as improvement of brine supply, construction of roads, bridges and culverts, rest sheds, improvement of supply of drinking water and the like.

Central Engineering and Design Bureau

781. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central Engineering and Design Bureau for the Steel Industry is proposed to be set up;

(b) if so, where, and at what cost; and

(c) the progress made so far in the implementation of the scheme?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) There is no proposal to set up a

Central Engineering and Design Bureau for the entire Steel Industry. A Central Engineering and Design Bureau for the Steel Plants in the Public Sector is already functioning at Rourkela, as a part of Hindustan Steel Limited.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Gas for Cooking Purposes

782. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge quantity of gas which could be utilised for cooking purposes is being burnt at Nangal Fertilizer Factory; and

(b) if so, whether Government have got any project under consideration to supply gas to the people for cooking purposes?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) No gas is being burnt at Nangal Fertilizer Factory which could be used for cooking purposes.

(b) Does not arise.

Cotton Mills in Himachal Pradesh

783. Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether Government have accepted two proposals to set up cotton mills in Himachal Pradesh?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Only one application has been received so far and it is under consideration.

Closure of Cotton Mills

784. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state how many cotton mills in India are at present idle and how many have been closed during the last two months?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): At present about 10 to 12 cotton textile units are closed, out of which one unit was closed during the last two months.

Industrial Co-operative Societies in Punjab

785. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial co-operative societies functioning at present in Punjab State; and

(b) the kind of societies and their production capacity?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Nityanand Kanungo): (a) There were a Apex Institutions, 23 Central Institutions and 4192 primary societies in Punjab at the end of the co-operative year ending 30th June, 1962. In addition to the above, there were also 258 primary industrial co-operative societies among women.

(b) The industry-wise break up of the 4192 primary societies is given below. Their production capacity is however not available.

Handloom	882
Khadi and Village Industries	1486
Small scale Industries	1765
Handicrafts & Sericulture	59

Indian Goods Show Room in Foreign Countries

786. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian goods show rooms functioning in foreign countries at present; and

(b) the nature of goods exhibited therein?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) There are 15 Government of India showrooms-Trade Centres functioning abroad at present.

(b) The broad categories of capital as well as consumer goods displayed are:—

Heavy and light engineering goods, textiles of all types, both mill-made and handlooms, handicrafts, chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals, paints and varnishes, minerals, raw materials and semi-finished goods, plastic manufactures, sport, leather and rubber goods, food and beverages, tobacco and tobacco manufactures, books and publications, etc.

Plastic Working Machine Manufacturing Factory

787. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of **Steel and Heavy Industries** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a factory to manufacture Plastic working machines is being set up;

(b) if so, its targets; and

(c) to what extent it will meet the demand for such machines?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) Six units have been granted industrial licence for manufacture of Plastic Working Machines.

(b) The Planning Commission have accepted a target for indigenous production of 85,000 tons of plastic raw materials by 1965-66 and it is estimated that plastic working machines of the value of Rs. 5 crores would be required to process these.

(c) Four of the licensed units, in whose cases capacities have been specified would account for a turnover of Rs. 47 lacs when production is established. In the case of the two remaining units the capacities are to be determined one year after commencement of production.

Production of Copper

788. **Shri J. B. S. Bist:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special steps have been taken during 1963 to increase indigenous production of copper in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Government have decided to establish a copper smelter in Rajasthan with a capacity of 21,000 m'tons p.a. based on the copper ore deposits in Khetri and Dariba in Rajasthan. This smelter is expected to go into production by the end of 1965 or early 1966. Preliminary action in regard to the establishment of the project is being taken.

The Indian Copper Corporation, Ghatsila, have been granted a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 to set up an 8,400 m'tons p.a. electrolytic copper refinery based on imported raw material. This will ultimately be fed from indigenous raw material, as and when new ore deposits are located. This project is under construction and is expected to go into production in 1964.

Indian Bureau of Mines and Geological Survey of India are intensifying their programme of exploration of copper ore deposits in the country.

Cashew shell oil processing factory in Kerala

789. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licence has been granted recently for starting a cashew shell oil processing factory in Kerala;

(b) if so, to whom the licence has been granted;

(c) the production capacity of the proposed factory; and

(d) when the factory will go into production?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (d). A licence has been recently granted to one Dr. M. S. Patel of Bombay for the establishment of a new under taking at Quilon for the manufacture of Cashew nut shell liquid with a capacity of 3000 tonnes per annum. The factory is likely to be established by the end of 1963.

Small Scale Industries in Kerala with Czech. Collaboration

790 { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** / **Shri P. Kunhan:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Czecholvakia has offered for setting up small scale industries in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have examined the offer; and

(d) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No such offer has been received by Government.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Finances for Tea Estates

791. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that many tea estates have not been able to secure necessary advances from the banks for working their gardens in 1963;

(b) if so, whether government have gone into such complaints and found the main causes of the difficulties; and

(c) the measures being taken to secure the necessary finance to the estates, so as to avoid the consequent fall in tea production in the ensuing year?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The difficulty experienced in November-December 1962 has been resolved and the tea industry is now getting normal advances from banks for working their gardens in 1963.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Rubber and Ceramics Factories with Czech. Collaboration

792. **Shri R. S. Pandey:** Will the the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Czechoslovakia has offered to set up rubber ceramice factories in India;

(b) if so, whether the offer has been considered; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir. However, some schemes submitted by private parties involving Czech. technical collaboration have been approved.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Sanforising Process

793. **Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contract has again been renewed with a foreign company to enable some textile mills to continue the use of sanforising process;

(b) the period for which the contract has been renewed; and

(c) the terms of the contract and the amount of foreign exchange payable to the foreign company?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a)

and (b). There is no contract between the Government of India and any foreign company for the continued use in India of the "Sanforizing" process. There were certain discussions with the U.S. firm who are the proprietors of the "Sanforized" trade mark on the question of the continued use of that trade mark in India under the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958, after the 24th November 1962. As a result of these discussions, 60 textile mills have been lare being given 'registered user' licences under the above-mentioned Act for the use of the "Sanforized" trade mark on their fabrics, for a period of 3 years from 25th November, 1962. No new mills will now be added to this. The extension of this arrangement is now finally granted for a period of 3 years ending 24th November, 1965. Government do not propose to extend it any further after that date. This has been made clear to the foreign company as well as the Indian Mills.

(c) Royalty in foreign exchange payable to the proprietors of the "Sanforized" trade mark is:

(i) 0·175 cent (U.S.) per yard upto 45" width of cloth;

(ii) 110 per cent of the above rate for cloth above 45" width.

Not-withstanding the above rates, the minimum royalty payable in any one calendar year or fraction thereof per installed "Sanforizing" machine is $3500.

Information regarding the total amount of royalty payable by the Indian Mills is not readily available with Government.

The proprietor company of the "Sanforized" trade mark have agreed to take out of India only 50 per cent of their earnings from royalties or 10 per cent of the total foreign exchange earned by the Indian textile mills by exporting "Sanforized" cloth, whichever is less. The balance will, after deducting expenses, be held in India for a period of fiive years from 25-11-1962. Its further retention will again be considered at the end of the five-year period.

Marriages of Indians with Foreigners

794. { **Shri Maheswar Naik:**
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to introduce legislation to regulate marriages of Indians with Foreigners; and

(b) if so, the underlying principles on which the proposed legislation is going to be based?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri B. Misra): (a) and (b). In its twentythird Report the Law Commission has made certain recommendations for the enactment of a law regulating marriages abroad of citizens of India with foreigners. A copy of the Report was placed on the Table of the House on the 18th February, 1963. The Report is under the consideration of the Government.

Employment of Foreigners in Firms

795. **Shri Maheswar Naik:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a complete picture of foreign nationals drawing a salary of Rs. 1000/- and employed in indigenous and foreign firms in India is now available, and if so, what is the position;

(b) to what extent progressive Indianization of the services under these firms has been achieved; and

(c) whether Government propose to take further steps towards realisation of this end?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). A reference is invited to the "Analysis of

employment position of Indians and Non-Indians in foreign-owned|controlled firms in India as on 1-1-1962." Copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. The position is proposed to be reviewed after information showing the employment figures as on 1st January, 1963, becomes available in response to a recent Public Notice issued by this Ministry.

Uneconomic Tea Gardens

796. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number and total area of uneconomic tea gardens in the different States; and

(b) the steps being taken to minimise the same?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) There is no precise definition of the term "uneconomic tea garden". The causes of economic weakness could be either technical or economic or both. The tea producing areas in Cachar, Tripura, Terai (Darjeeling), Kangra, Mandi and Nilgiris are generally considered to be uneconomic as compared with other tea producing areas in the country. In the absence of a precise definition of uneconomic tea gardens, it is not possible to give the number and total area of uneconomic tea gardens.

(b) The following measures have generally been taken to ameliorate the difficulties of gardens situated in these areas:

(i) Economically weak tea areas have generally been placed at a lower rated excise duty zone as compared with more prosperous zones;

(ii) Tea gardens in Cachar, Tripura, Kangra and Mandi are given loan facility upto a maximum of Rs. 70,000|- for the purposes of renovation, repairs and| or replacement of tea machinery;

(iii) The Tea Board subsidises to the extent of 50 per cent the cost of scientific and technical advice rendered to these estates by the Industry's research stations in North and South India;

(iv) The cost of transporting tea from tea gardens in Tripura to the selling centre at Calcutta by air is subsidised to the extent of Rs. 3:68 per maund;

(v) For helping the small growers in Kangra Valley and Nilgiris, Cooperative Tea Processing factories have been set up and facilities for more such factories will be afforded by the Tea Board if suitable proposals are forwarded to the Board; and

(vi) Techno-economic surveys have been under taken to determine the causes of economic weakness of some of the tea estates and to ascertain the steps and measures that should be taken for improving their condition.

In addition to these specific schemes of economic assistance, these gardens can also avail of the benefit of the Board's other schemes of financial assistance like the Planation Finance Scheme, Tea Machinery Hire—Purchase Scheme, Irrigation Scheme etc. The Board are also paying considerable attention to research, the results of which will benefit small growers also.

Central Silk Board

797. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to substantially alter the position of the Central Silk Board; and

(b) if so, when and in what manner?

The Minister of Industry in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Steel and Aluminium utensils to Malaya and Singapore

798. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of steel and aluminium utensils to Malaya and Singapore is on the decline due to rough packing, dishonest labelling and high prices; and

(b) if so, the action taken to remedy the situation?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Cotton Imports

799. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total cotton imports in the country for 1962-63; and

(b) the foreign exchange spent thereon?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). 1962-63 (Apr-Dec., 62)@.

Quantity *(in '000' bales)	Value* (in Rs. lakhs)
678.3	45,44.12

@Figures for later months are not available.

*includes 2,15,300 bales (value: Rs. 12·23 crores) of cotton imported under P.L. 480 Agreements for which payment is made in rupees.

जींद में दुग्ध चूर्ण का कारखाना

८००. **श्री बेरवा कोटा :** क्या **वाणिज्य** तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार जींद में दूग्ध-चूर्ण का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने जा रही है जो संभवतः १८ महीने में दुग्ध-चूर्ण बनाने लगेगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कारखाने पर अनुमानितः क्या लागत आयेगी और क्या यह कारखाना किसी विदेशी सहायता से बनाया जायेगा;

(ग) किस देश ने सहायता दी है और इसमें सरकार का क्या हिस्सा होगा ; और

(घ) यह दुग्ध चूर्ण दूध से महंगा होगा या सस्ता ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) प्रतिरक्षा सेवाओं की आवश्यकतायें पूरी करने के लिये दुग्ध चूर्ण तथा फीका गाढ़ा दूध बनाने के लिये एक कारखाना लगाने की योजना सिद्धान्त रूप में स्वीकार कर ली गई है। किन्तु इसके लिये अनुमति विस्तृत अनुमानों, निर्माण की लागत तथा अन्य संबंधित मामलों की जांच कर लेने के बाद ही दी जायगी। जिन स्थानों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है उनमें पंजाब राज्य का जींद भी शामिल है किन्तु इस बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय अभी नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). इस परियोजना के खर्च का अनुमान लगभग ६५ लाख रु० लगाया गया है किन्तु विभिन्न सूत्रों से मांगे गये विस्तृत उद्धरणों के प्राप्त हो जाने पर इसका पुनरीक्षण भी किया जा सकेगा। यह काय प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय करेगा और इसकी स्थापना में विदेशी सहायता नहीं ली जायगी।

(घ) उत्पादन लागत का आकलन परियोजना के अनुमानों तथा स्थान आदि के बारे में निर्णय हो जाने के बाद ही किया जा सकेगा।

Soya Bean Oil

801. Shri D. J. Naik: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to import Soya Bean oil from U.S.A. under P.L. 480 scheme; and

(b) if so, the quantity to be imported and reasons for importing it?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Bye-elections

802. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the constituencies where bye-elections to Parliament and State-Assemblies will be held;

(b) whether any time-table has been worked out for holding these bye-elections; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri B. Misra): (a) to (c). A statement showing the position as on the 8th March 1963 is laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT-970/63).

कहवे का उत्पादन

८०४. **श्री बेरवा कोटा:** क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पश्चिम बंगाल में कहवे का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के बारे में सरकार ने आदेश दिये हैं;

(ख) अन्य किन किन राज्य में कहवे की खेती हो सकती है और किस परिमाण में; और

(ग) १९६२ में कहवे के उत्पादन तथा निर्यात की गई मात्रा का ब्योरा क्या है?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) अन्य क्षेत्रों जिनमें कहवा की खेती होने की सम्भावना जान पड़ती है उनके नाम आन्ध्र प्रदेश, आसाम, उड़ीसा और अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह हैं। इन क्षेत्रों में कहवा की खेती किस परिमाण में सफलतापूर्वक हो सकती है इसका पता इन क्षेत्रों में जो प्रयोगात्मक योजनाएं चल रही हैं उनके परिणाम प्राप्त हो जाने के बाद ही लग सकेगा।

(ग) उत्पादन (१९६१-६२ फसल): ४५,६८८ मीट्रिक टन।

निर्यात (१९६२): १९,८२९ मीट्रिक टन।

दिल्ली की खादी भण्डार में कपड़ों का स्टाक

८०५. **श्री बेरवा कोटा:** क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के खादी भंडार में कपड़ा काफी तादाद में भरा पड़ा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इसे बेचने के लिये ग्राहकों को कुछ छूट दी है; और

(ग) अगर हां, तो कितनी और किन किन कपड़ों पर?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय में उद्योग मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

11.52 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of two of our friends namely Shri Jai Narain Vyas and Shri Chheda Lal Gupta.

Shri Jai Narain Vyas was a member of the Constituent Assembly of India and of the Provisional Parliament during the years 1947 to 1951. He was also the Chief Minister of Rajasthan during the years 1951 to 1954. He passed away at New Delhi on the 14th March, 1963 at the age of 64.

Shri Chheda Lal Gupta was a Member of the Second Lok Sabha during the years 1957 to 1962. He passed away at Hardoi on the 14th March, 1963, at the age of 64.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may stand in silence for a shortwhile to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

11.53 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT

The Minister of Industries in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 344 dated the 2nd March, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-964/63*].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE ESTATE DUTY ACT, ETC.

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): On behalf of Shri B. R. Bhagat, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(i) a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 337 dated the 2nd March, 1963, under sub-section (2) of section 33 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-965/63].

(ii) a copy of the Central Excise (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 384 dated the 1st March, 1963, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-966/63].

(iii) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 385 dated the 1st March, 1963.

(b) G.S.R. No. 386 dated the 1st March, 1963.

(c) G.S.R. No. 387 dated the 1st March, 1963.

(d) G.S.R. No. 388 dated the 1st March, 1963.

(e) G.S.R. No. 389 dated the 1st March, 1963.

(f) G.S.R. No. 390 dated the 1st March, 1963.

(g) G.S.R. No. 391 dated the 1st March, 1963.

(h) G.S.R. No. 392 dated the 1st March, 1963.

(i) G.S.R. No. 393 dated the 1st March, 1963.

(j) G.S.R. No. 394 dated the 1st March, 1963.

(k) G.S.R. No. 395 dated the 1st March, 1963.

(1) G.S.R. No. 396 dated the 1st March, 1963.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-967/63].

11.54 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1963, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th March, 1963, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Indian Emigration (Amendment) Bill, 1963, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th March, 1963."

INDIAN EMIGRATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

LAID ON THE TABLE AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Indian Emigration (Amendment) Bill, 1963, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

EIGHTH REPORT

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I beg to present the Eighth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1960-61 and Audit Report (Civil), 1962.

11.56 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: We shall now take up the general discussion of the General Budget for 1963-64. Out of 20 hours allotted, 15 hours and 45 minutes have been consumed, and the balance is 4 hours and 15 minutes.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Every year, the Finance Minister receives both bouquets and brick-bats, after he announces his budget proposals, from the public. This year is no exception. Indeed he has received more brick-bats this year than bouquets. Some of the epithets which are given to his budget are: 'Draconian fare', 'ruthless', 'killing', 'revolutionary', 'unimaginative', 'an affair of the long knives', 'cruelly hurting the masses', 'most barbaric', 'pat and private Dragon', 'stark oppression', 'Tenton hammer' etc.

Most of these compliments he has received are from the rightists whose friend he is supposed to be.

This year's budget is unique in one sense, namely that in the entire fiscal history of this country, it has levied the largest amount of tax, namely Rs. 306 crores.

The need to provide for our defence and development is accepted by each and everyone, not only here but even outside, in London and in other places. This determination of Government is considered highly admirable.

For achieving this twin objective of security and progress, we naturally need huge funds. The Finance Minis-

ter has tried to curtail the need or the requirements of these funds as much as possible. For instance, the National Development Council recommended an outlay of Rs. 1744 crores for the Third year of the Plan, but the Finance Minister has cut it down to Rs. 1651 crores. Similarly, for defence, the Finance Minister has made a provision of Rs. 867 crores for the next year, when China, whose strength we are supposed to match, is already spending Rs. 1200 crores every year for the last few years.

The Government's task in raising these funds is by no means easy. It requires a responsible Government, a popular leader and a bold Finance Minister. In America, some time ago, President Kennedy sent a message to the Congress in which he said:

> "Our security and progress cannot be cheaply purchased; and their price must be found in what we all forgo as well as what we all must pay.".

And recently, he repeated this and said:

> "In National defence and space programme where false economy would seriously jeopardise our national interest or even our national survival—I have proposed expenditure increases.".

In view of this, the increases which are proposed by our Finance Minister and by our Government are by no means unreasonable.

The Finance Minister has four main sources of revenue for raising these funds, namely taxation, borrowing, deficit financing and compulsory savings. He has resorted to all these four this time. He proposes to raise taxation to the extent of Rs. 296 crores, borrowing to the extent of Rs. 400 crores, deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 151 crores and compulsory savings to the tune of Rs. 70 crores.

The main purpose of the new taxation is undoubtedly to raise additional revenues. But the additional purpose is also there, and that has been enunciated by the Finance Minister in his speech. He has said:

> "I had emphasised that in a planned economy taxation policy serves not only the objective of raising resources for the Exchequer but it is also an instrument of economic policy to achieve the wider objectives of promoting the rate of growth of the economy and of correcting imbalances between different sectors of it.".

12 hrs.

In view of this pronounced policy of Government, it is idle for people to criticise the Government by saying that it is trying to accelerate the pace of socialising the means of production in this country. The emergency is certainly a relevant occasion for discretion and economic statesmanship.

Now, whatever the measures of taxation people who do not like them find some criticism or other against them. I give you a few instances. The increased excise duty on petroleum products, automobiles and automobile spares would, according to them, disrupt and disturb the economics of road transport; the duty on kerosene would squeeze the poor; the import duty would fan the inflationary wind and increase the cost of Plan projects; the super profits tax will retard production, kill incentive, tax efficiency, frighten foreign capital and discourage investment; income-tax would upset the household budgets of the middle class and compulsory saving would impose hardship on some families.

Each and everyone of these criticisms be fully met. But since most of the cricism made is against the supper profits tax—it has attracted a lot of criticism both in the press as well as in the public—I would crave your indulgence to deal in greater detail with this new levy. The main criticism against this new levy is that it is a tax on efficiency, it would frighten foreign capital, it would

[Shri Morarka]

prevent capital formation, it would retard production and development and its yield is under-estimated. A tax expert in this country who does not like even the nomenclature, says that it is called super profits tax by a person with a "supreme sense of irony." Other critics say that this tax is a "colossal folly" and still others call it "vicious in the extreme and a technique of the crude rule of the thumb."

Now, let me examine the first criticism, namely, that it would frighten foreign capital. Even without the super profits tax, if you kindly look at the record of foreign capital in this country, you would be simply surprised. There are some figures given in the *Economic Survey* circulated to Members, on page 35 of which there is a table which indicates the performance of foreign capital during the last four years. You would be surprised to know that during these last four years, with the exception of 1960-61, there has been a net outflow of foreign capital from this country rather than an inflow. During six months—April—September—in 1961-62, as much as Rs. 22.7 crores of banking capital alone went out of this country. Private industry capital has also been going on an average of Rs. 5·6 crores every year.

That apart, I would ask of these critics: on what does the inflow of foreign capital depend? Does it depend only on super profits tax, only on the tax policy of Government or does it depend more on the political stability of the country? If our country is at war with China and if political conditions here are not so settled, super profits tax or no super profits tax, foreign capital will not come here. It would come only if it can prosper, only if it can thrive and function in peaceful conditions. But even apart from all these things, it seems we, Indians, are more worried about foreign capital than the foreign people themselves. The reaction of foreign people is that in view of the current difficulties of the Indians, it is necessary to have this tax and British companies must learn to live with this tax. This is their view whereas we feel that this capital would be frightened, our industries would suffer and so on.

The second, and most interesting criticism against this tax is that it is a tax on efficiency. I would like to know which type of income-tax is not a tax on efficiency. You tax only if a person has income. If he has no income, you do not tax him. If he has more income, you tax him at a higher rate. If he has a low income, you tax him at a lower rate. Therefore, if this criticism or argument is to be accepted, then the very basis of income-tax has to be given the go-by.

Another surprising thing is that when we make income the basis of your tax, you say it is a tax on efficiency; when we make capital the basis of tax, you say we are eating into your capital. What then should be the reasonable or progressive basis of taxation I would like to know.

Are all these profits which the companies are making due to good or efficient management? I would submit, no. If that is so, why do two companies with the same capital and under the same good management show different results, why do companies under the same good management make a loss? People delude themselves when they say that the entire profit which the companies are making today is due to efficient or good management. Good and efficient management, no doubt, help, but only up to a point. Beyond that, there are other reasons, other circumstances, which operate and contribute to profit-making.

The main reason why profits are made by companies today is the sheltered nature of our economy. We have no foreign competition. Internal competition is limited. The market is not only assured, but ever expanding. The raw material, where imported, is supplied at a fixed price. The selling price is left to the natural economic forces of supply and demand, and sometimes it is fixed by the Tariff

Commission at rates which are again quite liberal. In view of all these things, if a concern does not make profit, I would say there must be something very seriously wrong with it. But it would be quite wrong to say that it is only because good concerns are there, efficient management is there, they are making profits.

In this connection, it is said that the good companies would be penalised. I wonder how. If the companies were good, if they made profits in the past and they did not follow a reckless policy of frittering away all their profits but transferred some of the profits to the Reserve Fund, if they followed a prudent policy, then on those very reserves today, under the new scheme of taxation, you would get a six per cent allowance. In exempting profits from super tax, we are exempting a six per cent return on your tax-free reserves also. How can it therefore be said that we are penalising the good companies. The good companies under the very scheme of super tax are rewarded, they are not penalised.

The third criticism is that under this scheme of taxation, revenues are very much under-estimated. May be so. I agree that the revenues would be more. So, what? If you think that the rates are high and on merits can prove that, ask for a reduction of the rates. The rates do not become more rigorous if the revenue is more. Similarly, they do not become less rigorous if the revenue is less. On merits you say whether the rates are appropriate or not.

Mr. Speaker: Whom is he addressing, when he says "you say"?

Shri Morarka: I am referring to the people through you.

Mr. Speaker: He might kindly address me. He is not addressing me, nor the Minister.

Shri Morarka: I was saying that merely because the revenues which the proposal might yield are high, the rates of the tax do not become high and unbearable. If the rates are high or unbearable, you must argue on merits and ask for their reduction.

Another threat is given that if this tax is imposed, production will be retarted. I wonder whether it would, but if production is retarded, if it does suffer, then it would prove that the private sector carries on production only for profit. The moment the profit is reduced, not taken away completely, you start stopping production. Your philosophy of production for development, production for employment, production for service, production for satisfying consumers needs, all these things will go to the winds, and the very charge of the Communist Party against the private sector would be fully vindicated that they carry on production only for profit.

Shri Daji (Indor): Not for patriotism.

Shri Morarka: It is said that this tax will prevent capital formation. How is it going to prevent capital formation? It is simple arithmetic and it is quite true that when you take a certain amount of tax from the companies, only the residuary profits would be left in the hands of the company. Profits would be reduced to that extent. But that does not mean that the company cannot pay any dividends or transfer anything to the reserves. Undoubtedly the dividends would suffer. I also agree that transfer to the reserves would suffer. But that does not mean that the development or expansion would necessarily suffer.

It would be interesting for the House to know how much of the industrial expansion that has taken place in recent years has been financed by the reserves of these companies. Most of the expansion has been by borrowed capital, some by equity capital invested by the shareholders and to some extent by the internal resources of the companies themselves. The worst thing

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that may happen is that the internal resources of the company may be reduced. That would undoubtedly be reduced. Still, the other two avenues of finance would remain and there would be no suffering to any large extent so far as development is concerned.

With your permission, Sir, I shall give two examples of two companies which would attract the super profits tax and request the House to determine whether it is going to kill any company in the corporate sector. First is the Century Mills, Bombay. It has a paid up capital of Rs. 3.8 crores and its reserves are Rs. 3.3 crores. During 1961, that company earned a gross profit of Rs. 2.87 crores out of which it provided to pay a tax of Rs. 1.36 crores. If the company were to pay a super-profits tax on this, the total would come to Rs. 1.86 crores by way of taxes, leaving a net profit of Rs. 1.01 crores which works out to 26 per cent on the paid-up capital. Even after paying super profits tax and all the other normal taxes this company would still earn a profit of 26 per cent on the paid-up capital today. Is this 26 per cent less?

Take another example the Indian Iron and Steel Company, IISCO. It has a paid up capital of Rs. 15.14 crores and its reserves are Rs. 26.50 crores. Last year it made a profit of Rs. 9.19 crores and it that time it made a provision for taxation of Rs. 3.96 crores. It will have to pay a tax of Rs. 5·16 crores, now, on this profit, which means, it will still be left with a net profit of Rs. 4.03 crores and this works out to 26·6 per cent on the paid up capital of Rs. 15 and odd crores.

Shri A. P. Jain (Tunkur): The retention prices were then wrongly fixed.

Shri Morarka: I am only talking about the super profits tax. The retention prices apply to steel and not to textiles. My first example was from the textiles and the second from the steel industry.

During 1940-41, the last world war, we had in this country what is called the excess profits tax. The rigours of the excess profits tax were in some respects more severe than the present super profits tax. At that time the rate was 66 and 2|3 per cent. The remaining 33-1|3 per cent was required to be complusorily deposited with the Government. The idea was that the corporations should not have a single pie out of the excess profits earned; the entire amount must go to the Government: two-thirds in the of taxation and one-third in the form of comulsory deposit.

That was no[illegible]our war. Our country was not in danger. Even then, the people paid that tax without a murmur. Today, when our country is threatened, and only 50 per cent or 60 per cent of super profits is demanded, we are advancing all types of arguments. Sir, you have heard the arguments against this tax, and you have now heard my arguments against that criticism. What I say is this: this is not the time for arguments. This is a tax which is levied on the companies because the country needs the funds, and the companies can afford them. If you do not levy this tax, to that extent the cause of the country would suffer.

There are two difficulties which are likely to arise on account of the super profits tax. Mind you, when I say there are two difficulties, I am not asking for any deduction in the tax. I am not saying that this tax scheme should be modified. One difficulty is in regard to the working capital. When you mop up the funds from the companies, then, to that extent, the company's funds shrink and when the company's funds shrink, the working capital problem arises. You would agree with me that the credit conditions in the market are by no means

easy. It is not quite easy for the companies to borrow money or to raise credits. You know already that the bank rate is 4½ per cent, but even at 4½ per cent the Reserve Bank can lend only up to 50 per cent of the statutory reserve as of the scheduled banks. The Reserve Bank lends at 6 per cent upto the other 50 per cent. If the banks want any loan over and above that amount, then, loan is given at its discretion and at penal rates. This is the position about the Reserve Bank.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Morarka: Kindly give me two minutes more. I have to make two or three points more. So far as the lending rate of commercial banks is concerned, it is already 7 to 7½ per cent. The lending rate of the Industrial Finance Corporation is 7½ per cent and the lending rate of the ICICL is also 6½ to 7 per cent. The high rate of interest indicates the stringency of money in the money market, and therefore, if you want the scheme of super profits tax to succeed and succeed fully and belie all this criticism, you must see that no company is strangulated for want of working capital. You must make arrangements to lend and advance money to the companies freely and at reasonable rates of interest and without any difficulty. If you ensure that, I have not the least doubt in my mind that the scheme of super profits tax would succeed and succeed in spite of all the criticism that the people have made.

There has been a very common criticism which is often repeated here, and that is about the under-estimates that the revenues are under-estimated by the Government. The Public Accounts Committee has also called the attention of the House to this phenomenon. It is true; it has been proved that for the past few years the revenues are underestimated, but I do not understand what harm under-estimation does and to whom. Under-estimation of revenue can do harm only if your revenue needs are limited and if you collect more revenue than you need and fritter away all the extra revenue you collect, but when your revenue needs are unlimited—you have got so many projects and plans, defence and so on—it is not going to make much difference when you collect some more amount.

Apart from that, there is also another difficulty, and that is, in a growing economy, when new companies come into existence, when old projects have to stop production because of import difficulties, there are genuine difficulties in the correct estimation of these revenues. But what I want to say is this. This thing is not peculiar to this country alone. I was reading recently about the American budget, and I was surprised to find the views of one of the senators there. This is what he said:

> "Most Congressmen recognized that Presidents"—that is, the Presidents of the United States of America—"are traditionally and notoriously over-optimistic in estimating the size of budget deficits. Missouri's Cannon complained on the floor of the House that over the past nine years the Administration budget-makers have under-estimated the red ink (that is a deficit) by a net total of 37.5 billion dollars."

I have calculated this amount in rupees and it comes to Rs. 17,812 crores. That was the under-estimation in America.

Coming to the question of arrears, I beg your indulgence to give you one or two quotations in this connnection. Our annual collection of direct taxes comes to Rs. 370 crores and our arrears today are Rs. 132 crores; that means about 35 per cent. I submit that you cannot devise any machinery by which your arrears can be less than

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this. Assessments go on from day to day; arrears arise from day to day and if 35 per cent of the year's revenue is in arrears, that cannot be called high, by any stretch of imagination. I have seen the figures of other countries, but I have no time to quote them. I find that the tax arrears of other countries are much more and represent several years' collection.

The tax law, which appears so simple, is in fact very complicated. It is so complicated that even the great mathematician, the late lamented Albert Einstein once said: that it was beyond him to calculate his tax in U.S. and he had to go to a tax consultant. He said:

> "This is too difficult for a mathematician; it takes a philosopher."

I will give you another quotation indicating how complicated the tax law is about allowances and disallowances. It is very interesting and the House would like to listen. I am quoting from *Time*:

> "The IRS (Internal Revenue Service) ruled that a Hollywood actress could deduct the cost of her expensive wardrobe on the ground that a movie star is required to look well-dressed; but, added the taxmen, she could not deduct the cost of undergarments because the public did not see them."

Mr. Speaker: should not the hon. Member finish with this?

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): He may be suggesting a way out.

Shri Morarka: There is yet another example:

> "A taxpayer is permitted to deduct educational expenses if they enable him to keep his job but not if they enable him to get a better job."

Sir, the tax law has its own delicacies and nuances and I assure you that our tax law is not much different.

In conclusion . . . .

Shri Daji: You have gone into the undergarment. Where shall we go now in conclusion?

Shri Morarka: In conclusion, I wish to say only this that these are extraordinary taxes. People are asked to pay them in the name of national security and economic progress. Due to the emergency, the fundamental rights of the people are suspended. The right of Parliament to accountability is in a way qualified and restricted. In these circumstances, the responsibility of the Government for the proper utilisation of the public funds becomes much greater. The least consolation that you can give to the people—and they need this consolation—is by proving to them that their humble contributions are not misused.

12.23 hrs.

RE: UNION TERRITORIES BILL

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Sir, I have been hoping that we might get time for the motion for referring the Union Territories Bill to a Joint Committee but it seems there are other important items of work and this might not be taken up. I am rather keen that it should be referred to the Joint Committee, so that before the other House rises, this motion is considered by them and a Joint Committee is set up. It is needless to add, Sir, that the people in the Union Territories are very keen that this Bill should be passed as early as possible. In fact, I had almost told them that their Advisory Committee meetings were the last. Now if they are made to wait till July, August or September next, it will become very late. So, I shall be grateful to you and to the House

if some extra time is allotted for this. I would also add, if the House so desires they might not discuss the Bill at this stage, it may be referred to the Joint Committee without any discussion and when the Bill returns from the Joint Committee we can have a full discussion on it.

Mr. Speaker: What is the desire of the House? Does the House agree that we might just devote some time for this discussion, or does it agree to the other suggestion that without any discussion we might refer it to a Select Committee?

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: Anyhow, we can spend the least time that is possible on that.

Shri S. S. More (Poona): May I make one submission. I oppose the suggestion that it should be sent to a Joint Committee without any discussion.

Mr. Speaker: We have not accepted that it will be sent to a Joint Committee without any discussion. There would be some discussion, but as brief as possible. Is it likely that we can take it up tomorrow?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am prepared; it all depends on the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): There are amendments to his motion, apart from the Bill itself. Therefore, how can we refer it without any discussion?

Mr. Speaker: The difficulty is that the other House is adjourning on the 19th.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We will sit one hour late if necessary, tomorrow. There must be some discussion.

Mr. Speaker: I am not saying there ought not to be any discussion. I have only asked whether we could take it up tomorrow.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We will sit late if necessary.

Mr. Speaker: Then we will take it up tomorrow.

12.27 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—*contd.*

श्री ज० ब० सिंह (घोसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बजट के आने से पहले मुझे एक बड़ी आशा थी और वह आशा इसलिये थी कि इस इमरजेंसी के दौर में हम ने कुछ बातें सीखीं थीं और वे बातें ये थीं कि जब इमरजेंसी लागू हुई और देश की जनता से पैसा मांगा गया तो देश की जनता ने खुल कर पैसा दिया, और इस बात को सभी लोगों ने माना है कि इस इमरजेंसी में सब से ज्यादा पैसा देने वाले थे किसान, मजदूर और मध्यम वर्ग के लोग और मेहनतकश लोग, लेकिन बड़े बड़े लोगों ने अपनी तिजोरियां नहीं खोलीं । इस बात को हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने माना और हर एक राज्य के मिनिस्टरों ने माना है कि इमरजेंसी में सब से ज्यादा पैसा मेहनतकश लोगों ने दिया है और बड़े लोगों ने अपनी तिजोरियां नहीं खोलीं । मुझे आशा थी कि श्री मोरारजी देसाई ऐसा बजट लाएंगे कि जिस से वे उन लोगों की तिजोरियां खोलेंगे जिन्होंने खुशी से डिफेंस के लिए पैसा नहीं दिया था । मुझे आशा थी कि जो बजट आएगा उस में उन लोगों पर ज्यादा बोझ पड़ेगा जो लोग देश के अन्दर ज्यादा से ज्यादा मुनाफा कमाते हैं। लेकिन जब मैंने इस बजट को पढ़ा तो मुझे एक जुमला याद आया और वह जुमला यह है :

बेकार हसीनों से उम्मीद वफा करना

मुझे आशा थी कि जो बजट आएगा उसके कारण बड़े बड़े लोगों की तिजोरियां खुलेंगी, उन पर ज्यादा टैक्स होगा और देश के डिफेंस के लिए और देश को मजबूत बनाने के लिए

[श्री ज० ब० सिंह]

देश के विकास के लिए एक नए किस्म का बजट आएगा और एक नए तरीके का बजट आएगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इस बजट से यह शिकायत नहीं है कि इसमें २७५ करोड़ का आपने टैक्स लगाया है। आप और भी टैक्स लगा सकते थे। जब देश की ऐसी हालत हो रही है और देश पर हमले हो रहे हैं तो देश की हिफाजत के लिए सब कुछ त्याग किया जा सकता है और करना चाहिए। तो मुझे टैक्स से शिकायत नहीं है। मुझे शिकायत दूसरी है। मुझे शिकायत यह है कि आपने कहा कि मैं तो ऐसा बजट अब की लाया हूं कि सब पर बराबर बोझ पड़ता जाएगा, और देश के सब लोग, किसान और पूंजीपति, यह महसूस करेंगे कि देश की रक्षा करना हमारा कर्तव्य है और देश की रक्षा के लिए सब कुछ त्याग करना चाहिए।

मैं पहली बात जो अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके जरिए पेश करना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि आप देखें कि आप का बजट और आप का टैक्स किस तरह का टैक्स है, । आप कहते हैं कि हम ने सब पर दबाव डाला है। किसी पर सुपर प्राफिट टैक्स लगाया है तो किसी पर कुछ अन्य टैक्स लगाये हैं। हर तरीके के टैक्स लगाये हैं। मैं टैक्सों का जिक्र करना चाहूंगा क्योंकि यहां आंकड़े और बाज चीजें पेश हुई हैं। आप ने पांच रुपया जो किसान

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सारा इल्जाम मुझ पर तो न लगाइये कि मैंने यह सब टैक्स लिये !

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : आप के जरिये में वित्त मंत्री को कहना चाहता हूं। अगर टैक्स वगैरह का काम आपके हाथ में रहता तो शायद इस तरह से टैक्स न ये होते।.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिर्फ किसानों की बात करना चाहता हूं। मैं उन जिलों से आ रहा हूं जिन उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों की चर्चा बारबार की जाती है। एक किसान जो ५ रुपया मालगुजारी देगा ५० परसेंट मजबूरन उसे जमा करना पड़ेगा। यह कम्पलसरी सेविंग्ज स्कीम जिसे आप कहते हैं कि उस के अंतर्गत उसे जमा करना पड़ेगा। इसी तरह एक जो पुराना जमादार है, आज किसान का नाम धारण किये हुए हैं, ५०० मालगुजारी देता है उसे भी ५० परसेंट जमा करना पड़ेगा। यह आपका इक्विटेबुल टैक्स है। यह ५ रुपये मालगुजारी देने वाला जिसके कि ढाई रुपये अनिवार्य बचत योजना के मातहत चले जायेंगे उस गरीब काश्तकार का गुजारा कैसे चलेगा ? अब ५०० रुपये की मालगुजारी देने वाला यदि ५० परसेंट सेविंग स्कीम में दे देता है तो भी उस के पास काफी पैसा बच रहता है जिस में कि वह खा सकता है, पी सकता है और जिंदा रह सकता है।

श्री अशोक मेहता की रिपोर्ट आप देखिये। पूर्वी उत्तर के जिलों के बारे में उन्होंने लिखा है आजमगढ़ के बारे में उन्होंने साफ तौर से लिखा है कि एक आदमी को रोजाना ४ छटांक खाना मिलता है। अब वित्त मंत्री महोदय स्वयं सोच सकते हैं कि ४ छटांक खाने वाले किसान से जो कि एक, डेढ़ या दो एकड़ भूमि को जोतने वाला है उस पर भी क्या वे उतना ही टैक्स लगा सकते हैं जितना कि वे ५०० या १००० रुपया लगान देने वाले पर लगाते हैं ? क्या इसी को आप कहते हैं कि यह बिल्कुल इक्विटेबुल टैक्स है, और सोशलिस्टिक टैक्स है। अगर यही आपकी सोशलिज्म है तो तोबा है ऐसी सोशलिज्म से। यह सोशलिज्म कतई नहीं है। अगर आप ने यह टैक्स इस तरह से लगाया होता कि ५०० रुपया या १००० रुपया लगान देने वालों से टैक्स नहीं लिया जायगा लेकिन १००० से ऊपर जो देगा उसको ५० परसेंट जमा करना पड़ेगा, तो मैं समझता कि आपका दृष्टिकोण, आप

का नजरिया ऐसा है जिस से कि आप चाहते हैं कि पैसा उन लोगों से लिया जाय जिनके कि पास काफ़ी आमदनी है और जिनके कि पास काफ़ी मुनाफा है ।

दूसरी बात मिट्टी के तेल के बारे में कहनी है । मिट्टी के तेल पर १० नये पैसे प्रति बोतल या ७ नये पैसे प्रति बोतल और पड़ जायेंगे । मिट्टी के तेल के दाम में वृद्धि करने का आर्गुमेंट यह दिया जा रहा है कि साहब इस से फ़ौरेन एक्सचेंज हमारे देश को बहुत ज्यदा मिल जायेगा । बाहर के मुल्कों से ज्यादा तिजारत होगी और देश को आर्थिक फायदा होगा । मैं एक बात पूछना चाहता हूं कि मिट्टी के तेल का इस्तेमाल कौन करता है ? यहां दिल्ली विशेष कर नई दिल्ली में तो मिट्टी के तेल का कोई इस्तेमाल करता नहीं है, थोड़ा स्टोव्स में अलबत्ता जलता है। लेकिन आप देहातों में चले जाइये हर एक घर में मिट्टी का तेल इस्तेमाल होता आप को मिलेगा । अगर किसान मिट्टी का तेल इस्तेमाल नहीं करेगा तो वह सरसों के तेल का इस्तेमाल करेगा जो उस से भी ज्यदा कीमती है और जिस से कि वह परेशान है । गांवों में मुख्य रूप से मिट्टी का तेल ही इस्तेमाल होता है ।

अब अगर वह मिट्टी के तेल आदि से अपनी झोपड़ी को और घर को किसी तरह से रोशन करना चाहता है तो उलटे उसे कुछ मदद देते आप उस के घर के चिराग़ को ही गुल कर देना चाहते हैं । फौरेन एक्सचेंज के नाम पर आप यह चीज कर रहे हैं जब कि दूसरे तरीकों से भी आप इस को कर सकते हैं । लेकिन वैसा न कर उस गरीब की झोंपड़ी के चिराग को गुल कर के आप कहते हैं कि हमारा बजट इस तरह का बजटहै जो कि समाजवाद की तरफ ले में ले जायेगा।

आप कहते हैं कि जो लोग कम्पलसरी सेविंग्ज स्कीम में पैसा जमा करगे उन को आप ४ फ़ी सदी का इंटरैस्ट देंगे । ठीक बात है चार फ़ी सदी बचत पर देंगे । लेकिन यह जो सोना चोर है और गोल्ड बौंड्स जो आप इनको देंगे तो उस पर आप इनको साढ़े ६ परसेंट सूद देंगे । यह है आपका समाजवादी बजट ? अगर आप पैसा ही लेते हैं तो जो लोग १०० रुपये तक लगान देते हैं, २०० रुपये तक लगान देते हैं, उनको आप कहते कि हां साहब तुम्हें साढ़े ६ फी सदी ब्याज दिया जायेगा । उस से ज्यादा पर दो फ़ी सदी दिया जायेगा या ३ फी सदी दिया जायेगा । अगर इस तरह से किया जाता तो मेरी समझ में यह आता कि आपका बजट वाकई एक प्रोग्रेसिव बजट है ।

अभी हमारे एक दोस्त बोल रहे थे और इसे प्रोग्रैसिव बजट वह बतला रहे थे । हां, प्रोग्रैसिव इस माने में है कि वह तबका, वह हिस्सा देश का, जोकि देश को ऐक्सप्लाएट करता है, जो दूसरों के मुनाफे पर जिंदा रहता है उसको आपने बख्श दिया है । अगर प्रोग्रैसिव का यही मतलब है तो इस माने में यह बजट जरूर प्रोग्रैसिव है और मैं भी कहता हूं कि यह प्रोग्रैसिव बजट है ।

एक बात मैं और आप के जरिये पेश करना चाहता हूं । हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने इनकमटैक्स की ऐसी व्यवस्था रक्खी है कि ५००० रुपये सालाना आमदनी वाला व्यक्ति जोकि पहले करीब करीब ४२ रुपये बतौर इनकमटैक्स के पे करता था, उसे अब २४१ रुपये पे करने पड़ेंगे । लेकिन १ लाख जिसकी सालाना आमदनी होगी उसे करीब ७ परसेंट देना होगा । ५००० रुपये की सालाना आमदनी वाले का इनकमटैक्स जहां अब करीब ४७५ फीसदी बढ़ेगा, वहां १ लाख रुपये की जो सालाना आमदनी करेगा उसका इनकमटैक्स करीब ७ परसेंट ही बढ़ेगा । अब इस टैक्सेशन को अगर आप कहें कि प्रोग्रैसिव है तो मैं इसे कैसे प्रोग्रैसिव टैक्सेशन मान सकता हूं ।

[श्री ज० ब० सिंह]

यह सही बात है कि हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय बड़े काबिल आदमी हैं । हम लोगों को बड़ा अच्छा जवाब भी दे देंगे और अपने पक्ष में बहुत अच्छे आंकड़े भी पेश कर देंगे लेकिन मैं एक बात उनसे अवश्य निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आज देश में इमरजेंसी चल रही है और देश की सुरक्षा करनी है यह भी सही बात है लेकिन मैं उनसे पूछता हूं, अपने पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की बात लाता हूं, उत्तर प्रदेश के उत्तर में वह चीनी हमलावार खड़े हैं जबकि दूसरी तरफ देखें तो पूर्व में उधर नेपाल मौजूद है । पूरी सरहद इस तरह से घिरी हुई है । अब सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण इलाके के लिये मुझे बतलायें कि पहली, दूसरी या तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इन इलाकों के अन्दर आपने कौन सी इंडस्ट्रीज लगाई हैं और किस तरह से उनकी आमदनी बढ़ाई है ? हां, अलबता इनकम बढ़ाने का एक तरीका आपका यह है कि खाद ज्यादा डालिये । अब खाद कौन ज्यादा डाले ? पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में तो वे जानते ही हैं कि औसतन ८० फीसदी लोगों के पास एक, डेढ़ या दो एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन नहीं है । वे बेचारे कहां से खाद डालेंगे और कहां से पैसा लायेंगे ? जब डिफेंस की बात आती है तो मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या डिफेंस के लिये यह जरूरी नहीं है कि उन इलाकों के अन्दर नई नई इंडस्ट्रीज लगाई जायें जिससे उनकी आमदनी बढ़े ? जाहिर है कि जो जनता सन्तुष्ट नहीं होती है और परेशान होती है वह जनता मजबूती के साथ डिफेंड नहीं कर पाती है । इसलिये मैं कहता हूं कि आप उन क्षेत्रों की तरफ ध्यान दीजिये । वे क्षेत्र जोकि सचमुच में डेंजरस हैं और काफी अविकसित हैं उनको अगर आप विकसित करें, विकास अवस्था ऐसे पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिये चालू करें तो सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से भी यह लाभकर होगा क्योंकि विकास और डिफेंस यह दोनों वास्तव में एक दूसरे से मिले हुये हैं । बगैर विकास किये आप अपने मुल्क का मजबूती से बचा नहीं सकते हैं । उन इलाकों में जोकि अविकसित हैं नई नई इंडस्ट्रीज लगाइये, उनको डेवलप कीजिये जहां पर कि खतरा है । जहां पर उत्तर में एक तरफ तो चीनी हैं और दूसरी तरफ का बहुत बड़ा एरिया हमारा नेपाल की सरहद से मिलता है । जब सरकार इन एरियाज को नेगलेक्ट करती है, तो फिर उसको इन एरियाज पर—आजमगढ़, बलिया और उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों पर—टैक्स लगाने का क्या नैतिक अधिकार है ? उन इलाकों के बारे में हमारे एक दोस्त ने बताया था कि चूंकि वहां के लोगों को खाने को नहीं मिलता है, इसलिये वे गोबर में से दाने बीन-बीन कर खाते हैं । उन इलाकों की इतनी दयनीय दशा है, लेकिन फिर भी सरकार उन पर टैक्स लगायेगी और वे लोग उन टैक्सिज को देंगे ।

मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह इस बात का मूल्यांकन करे कि इमरजेंसी पीरियड में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लोगों ने डिफेंस के लिये क्या योगदान दिया है । हम लोगों का दावा है कि पूर्वी जिलों के लोगों ने डिफेंस फंड में डट कर और मजबूती के साथ पैसा दिया है—वह पैसा चाहे उन्होंने घर बेच कर दिया हो, गहने बेच कर दिया हो, कैसे भी दिया हो । देवरिया, आजमगढ़, बलिया, सभी जिलों ने खूब पैसा दिया है । इसलिये सरकार को पूर्वी इलाकों की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह से सब लोगों पर टैक्स लगा देने से और खाली समाजवाद का नारा लगा देने से समाजवाद आने वाला नहीं है । देश में समाजवाद को स्थापित करने के लिये यह मूल सिद्धांत सामने रखना चाहिये था कि जिसकी आमदनी ज्यादा हो, उस पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा टैक्स हो और जिसकी आमदनी कम हो, उस की आमदनी को बढ़ाने का कोई तरीका

निकाला जाय । यह नहीं होना चाहिये था कि सबको एक लाठी से हांका जाये ।

जब इमरजेंसी शुरु हुई तो, यू० पी० एसेम्बली में हमारे साथियों ने कहा कि लगाओ जमीन पर टैक्स, हालांकि उससे पहले हम लोगों ने इस की मुखालफत की थी । उधर वह टैक्स लग गया और इधर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह टैक्स लगा दिया । इस प्रकार उन लोगों पर दोहरा टैक्स लग जायेगा और किसान तथा मजदूर त्राहि-त्राहि करेंगे, जबकि वे देश की सुरक्षा के लिये खुशी से रुपया देने के लिये तैयार हैं । मेरा कहना है कि यह टैक्स गरीबों के लिये परेशानी पैदा करेगा और उनके जीवन को और कठिन बना देगा ।

जहां तक सुपर प्राफिट्स टैक्स का सवाल है, पूंजीपतियों और धनी वर्ग पर जब भी कोई टैक्स लगाया जाता है, तो वे चिल्लाना शुरू कर देते हैं । उनके पास अखबार हैं, सब साधन हैं और उन सब का वे प्रयोग करते हैं । इसकी तुलना में इस टैक्स के अधीन मिडल क्लास के १४५ रुपये पाने वाले को भी उतना ही देना पड़ेगा और ५०० रुपये पाने वाले को भी उतना ही देना पड़ेगा, जिसकी वजह से वे लोग परेशान हैं । इसके बावजूद उनकी आवाज, किसान और मजदूर की आवाज, उठती नहीं है—वह आवाज सरकार तक पहुंचती ही नहीं है, वह आवाज माननीय मंत्री के दिल को नहीं हिला पाती है । हमें खुशी है कि हमारे कुछ दोस्तों ने कहा कि सुपर प्राफिट्स टैक्स लगने से कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा, फायदा होगा, कुछ बचत होगी । जो गरीब लोग हैं, जो किसान मजदूर हैं, उनके लिये तो बचत का सवाल ही नहीं है, उनके पास जो कुछ है, वह सब निकला जा रहा है और उनको कहीं से कुछ मिलने की आशा नहीं है ।

सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की हालत को जानने के लिये एक कमीशन भेजा था । प्रश्न यह है कि यह सरकार कहां की लत नहीं जानती है । माननीय मंत्री मोटर पर चढ़ कर घूम आये और सब जगहों की हालत उनको मालूम हो जायेगी । उनको पता लग जायेगा कि वहां पर लोग कैसे रहते हैं और कैसे जिन्दा हैं । हमने देखा है कि विवियन बोस की रिपोर्ट के आने में सात आठ बरस लगे । इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि इस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आने में दस बरस लगेंगे और इन दस बरसों में संकट और क्राइसिस पैदा होंगे, लोग भूखों मरेंगे और फिर वही टांय टांय फिस—कुछ भी नहीं होगा ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बजट गरीबों के गले को घोंटता है और पूंजीपतियों के उस तबके को बचाना चाहता है, जिसको हमारे फिनांस मिनिस्टर साहब बचाना चाहते हैं । इसमें उनकी नीयत की कोई बात नहीं है । जो टैक्स लगाये गये हैं, उनसे तो यही मालूम होता है कि वह उस तबके को बचाना चाहते हैं और सारा बोझ उन तबकों पर लादना चाहते हैं, जोकि सही मायनों में देश की रक्षा के लिये सब कुछ कुर्बान कर सकते हैं, जैसाकि इमरजेंसी ने साबित कर दिया है ।

मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर रुपया लेना था, तो क्यों नहीं बैंक्स को नेशनलाइज कर दिया गया ? इसमें क्या मुश्किल या परेशानी है ? जब बर्मा ने यह कदम उठा लिया है, तो फिर यह सरकार किस से डरती है । इसके पीछे तो बड़ी ताकत है । जो शिपिंग कम्पनीज हैं और जो फारेन ट्रेड है, सरकार उनको अपने हाथ में क्यों नहीं ले लेती है ? उन को नैशनलाइज करने में सरकार क्यों घबराती है ? इसके अलावा प्रिवी पर्सिज के लिये सरकार के दिल में साफ्ट कार्नर क्यों हैं ? उनको बन्द कर देने से कोई भूखों मरने वाला नहीं है । उनके पास इतनी रकम है—यहां भी और फारेन बैंक्स में भी—कि कोई भूखों मरने वाला नहीं है । इसलिये कम से कम इमरजेंसी पीरियड के

[श्री ज० ब० सिंह]

लिये प्रिवी पर्सिज को क्यों नहीं बन्द कर दिया जाता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को मालूम नहीं है कि महारानी साहब उनके पीछे बैठी हुई हैं ।

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उनमें से भूखों मरने वाला कोई नहीं है । जो भूखों मरने वाले हैं, वे मर रहे हैं और अगर सरकार की यही नीति रही, तो वे भूखों मरते रहेंगे ।

मैं समझता हूं कि अगर फारेन ट्रेड को नैशनलाइज करने और प्रिवी पर्सिज को खत्म करने में सरकार में हिचकचाहट इसलिये है कि ऐसा करने से वह तबका सरकार से खफा हो जायगा, जोकि इसके जरिये से करोड़ों लूट रहा है । सरकार को यह कदम उठाना चाहिये और मिट्टी के तेल को उसे छोड़ देना चाहिये । वह उन झौंपड़ों को तबाह न करे, जोकि इस देश की बुनियाद हैं, जिसके ऊपर आज देश खड़ा है । सरकार को टैक्स लगाने के लिये तम्बाकू, सिगरेट, बीड़ी आदि चीजें ही मिलती हैं । वह हर मतबा इन्हीं चीजों पर हाथ साफ करती है, जिसका नतीजा यह है कि आज लोगों के लिये मुश्किल पैदा हो गई है । यह सोचना गलत है कि इन टैक्सिज से लोग सिगरेट-बीड़ी पीना बन्द कर देंगे । सारा हिन्दुस्तान महात्मा नहीं बनने वाला है । अगर माननीय मंत्री कोई खेत खोदते, तो हम देखते कि वह बीड़ी-सिगरेट पीते हैं या नहीं । खेत में काम करने से आदमी एक घंटे में थक जाता है । वहां चाय नहीं मिलती है, इसलिये लोग चोटा, मोलेसिज का शर्बत पीते हैं । आजमगढ़ में हमने कमीशन को उसकी एक बोतल प्रैजेंट की थी और कहा था कि यह हमारे इलाके का तोहफा है, वह इसका मुलाहिजा करें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : थकावट को दूर करने लिये सिगरेट ही चाहिये ?

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : अगर चाय मिल जाय, तो अच्छा है । लेकिन वहां पर चाय नहीं मिलती है । यहां पर चाय मिल जाती है और वहां पर बीड़ी और तम्बाकू से काम चलाया जाता है । इसलिये इन चीजों को रिलीफ देना चाहिये ।

मैं माननीय मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह उन लोगों को मजबूत करें, जो कि उनके साथ हैं और जो देश के लिये सब कुछ करेंगे, पैसा धन, जन, सब कुछ सैक्रीफाइस करेंगे, हर चीज का त्याग करेंगे । आज मोर्चे पर कौन लड़ रहा है ? पूंजीपतियों के लड़के नहीं लड़ रहे हैं, बल्कि किसान और मजदूर के लड़के लड़ रहे हैं । जो बड़े लोगों के लड़के हैं, सरकार जरा उन के इतिहास को देखे कि वे कहां रहे हैं और उन्होंने क्या काम किया है । व कभी नहीं लड़ेंगे । जो त्याग कर रहे हैं, जो मर मिट रहे है, सरकार को उन्हें नहीं दबाना चाहिये, यही मेरा निवेदन है । मैं आशा करता हूं कि सरकार इन बातों पर ध्यान देगी और कम से कम मिट्टी के तेल जैसी चीजों को छोड़ देगी ।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Nath Pai. He can sit and speak if he so desires.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): I thank you, Sir, for the kindness that you have shown to me whenever I rise to speak. I shall try to keep the traditions of the House. If I feel that I cannot, I will sit down and speak.

12.50 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Confronted by the ruthless external foe who has powerful potential allies in the form of a backward economy and proverty, it was but inevitable and we had no choice except to drivert a substantial part of our scarce precious resources to a bigger

defence, build up. Because, pledged as we are to make India prosperous, our commitment to see that she will always remain free is a deeper and a bigger one. I think the Finance Minister has tried to face this task in his own way. I should like to say here that this perfidy of China has vitiated and poisoned the politics of Asia and has weakened the voice of Asia in the counsels of the world, compelling the nations in this part of the world to divert the precious resources which were badly and urgently needed to rid Asia of the scourge of poverty. China's unrelenting expansionism. China's unfailing determination to dominate the whole of Asia has put a spoke in the wheel of progress of Asia. This is one of the more evil consequences of its expansionism. But, we have our own share of responsibility. Had it not been for the colossal and incredible neglect of our defences, during the past 10 years, we would not have been required to undergo the humiliation to which we were subjected in October. Nor we would have been called upon to make this spasmodic effort which is today demanded of us.

None-the-less, let us first take a look at the kind of enemy with whom we are confronted and his economy. I shall briefly make a reference to China's military and economic strength, and try to measure up whether our effort is adequate and secondly whether it is in the proper direction. China today has a standing army of 23 lacs and a reserve force of 22 lacs and a militia which according to the *Peoples Daily* of 21st May, 1958, which is the Army Day in China, runs into tens of millions. China maintains a navy which has a complement of 30 submarines and 66,000 men in uniform. She has an Air force of 75,000 men composed of 3000 aircraft, a large majority of which are M.I.Gs. The public security forces are 185,000 and there is a railway force running into 78,000. This is just a rough estimate of her armed strength. The Chinese communist regime came in possession of arms made in the U.S.A. valued at about 1700 crores. This figure is taken from Fairbanks *America and China*. Add to this the massive help both economic and military that China has received from the Soviet Union. It was only yesterday that the Defence Minister told us that the Chinese are in possession of missiles. The rest of us knew it and as usual, it is the Government of India which learns everything a little after the rest of the nation has learnt it.

We must take into consideration another fact about China. She devotes 4 per cent or more of her gross national product to her defence effort. China's economy has been growing at a rate which is at least three times faster than India's Her coal production today is 300 million tons compared with the 6 million tons of India. Steel production of China is already more than 14 million and her electricity production is three times that of India. There is a massive base of modern economy on which the superstructure of a mighty military strength is based.

Let us turn to India. First, we should tell ourselves this that the sinews of war are not different from the sinews of peace and the infrastructure of defence is not different from the infra-structure of a developing economy. We have to ask ourselves this question: whereas the effort must be large whether we have the strength in the economy and whether the administration is able, what will be the reply. I am afraid we have a very strange spectacle that an anaemic economy has been married to an emasculated and ematiated administration and the progeny will not certainly be socialism, but something very different, one of those monstrous progenies which come out.

I will be first taking the performance of our economy. Indian economy in the first year of the Third Five Year Plan developed at a pace of 2.1.

[Shri Nath Pai]

per cent. In the second year, from the available date, it seems our rate of progress was 2½ per cent. We stipulated that the rate of growth of our economy in the Third Five Year Plan will be on an average between 5 and 6 per cent. The actual performance is that in two years, we have not been able to match the rate which we stipulated, promised to the nation in one year.

Let us turn—other Members have referred and I will quickly refer—to agriculture. During the past 10 years we have spent more than Rs. 2000 crores on irrigation and allied help to agriculture. What is the performance of our agriculture today? We find that the production in 1961-62 was less than in 1960-61 and the expected production in 1962-63 will not be higher than that we reached in 1960-61. Agriculture is the basis of this country's economy. The surplus for development was supposed to come from that and we are expected to save foreign exchange and be self-reliant. This has been the performance of agriculture. Where are you going to get the strength to sustain the economy with which we will match China in the realm of social service and in the building up of military strength.

Let me take up another important factor, steel which is the basis of industry. All our dreams of industrialisation of India depend upon our success in rapidly and with energy fulfilling our schemes for steel production. We have stipulated that we will be producing 7 milions tons at the end of the Third Plan. Actually, today, we are in the vicinity of 4 million tons which was the target set up for the end of the Second Plan. That is what we are achieving today. I have already made a reference to coal. Coal production in 1962-63 was the target setup for 1960—60 million tons. China multiplied her coal production four times in the First Five Year Plan. We took 10 years to increase it by only 70 per cent. This competition with China, this battle with China will be fought in every sphere of our life. It is no use giving us financial aggregates in numbers and once again leading the nation into a false sense, lulling the nation into a false sense of self-complacency and security, since these are the financial aggregates that we are investing, everything is all right.

I will now take up another aspect of our economy. Take the very vital factor of fertilisers. We are producing today 220,000 tons of nitrogen as against a target of 800,000 tons which is stipulated. Take the question of heavy machinery. Where are we standing? We have stipulated that we will be producing heavy machinery of the estimated value of Rs. 1500 crores at the end of 1970. This year's production is Rs. 300 crores. This is again the infra-structure, the basis of our economy. We find here that all the major products are not marching, bounding; they are stumbling, limping, going at snail's pace. For example heavy foundry forge, coal mining machinery project and heavy electricals project: I think we are behind schedule by 3 years. On what are we going to build our economy? I shall have occasion, I think, during the Defence budget debate to show what percentage of the funds that we give for clothing, for arms, we will have to give for defence production, which will be directly linked with the civil production of the country.

I shall now refer to our effort. We have seen our agriculture, coal and steel. I will now turn to another thing: exports. We promised that we will be exporting about Rs. 1400 crores at the end of 1970. The actual performance today is Rs. 700 crores. Where are we going to get the foreign exchange needed? Do we expect to be continuously spoon-fed by the rest of the world? That would be inevitable unless we boost up our exports.

If the economy develops so slow, how are exports to be built up?

Now, I shall take domestic saving. We have stipulated that by 1970, we shall be saving 16 to 17 per cent of the gross national product. Today, our savings are in the vicinity of 9 per cent.

That is our performance about economy. Now I shall turn to our tax perfomance and tax collection. In a recent study, Professor Kaldor has pointed out that the more advanced countries collect between 25 to 30 per cent of the gross national product. In India, at the end of the First Five Year Plan period, we collected 6 per cent of our gross national product. At the end of the Second Plan, the figure reached 10 per cent, and with the budget of today, we have reached a respectable figure, I agree of 13 per cent. An impressive performance! But let us see the requirements and let us see the performance of other countries. Britian, confronted with a similar situation during the war was getting 40 per cent by tax effort, because she wanted to survive and to win, and that is what a nation has to do. But I would say that the effort on the part of the Finance Minister has been an impressive one. Inadequate as it is, it is impressive because of the past failures, but what is not impressive today is the receipts that we are supposed to get from these sources which again are expected to bring our tax structure in line with the requirements of a developing economy.

13 hrs.

I shall take a few taxes, for example. Shri Morarka has very cogently said how it is a habit and how it is the experience in every country that taxes are evaded, and how difficult it is to collect them I think that if the criterion of Einstein is to be aplied all of us are Einstins too because we also do not know how we are taxed.

I would like to point this out to him by taking a few examples. Take capital tax. I would like to know from the Treasury benches the number of assessees in this country. In a country where the economy is developing, and where the prices are rising what is the number of assessees? In 1957-58, it was 405. Who will believe this figure? And what was the tax collected by way of the capital gains tax? It was Rs. 4 lakhs. What a staggering sum collected by our revenue collectors! In 1958-59, the number of assessees was 618. In 1959-60, it was 917. And today, it is, if I am not wrong, a little more than 1200; it is between 1200 and 1300. Are these the only people who are liable to taxation, when we remember and we know how capital gains have been made in this country? What has really happened?

Take another example, namely the estate duty. Last year, the collection was Rs. 4 crores. A very interesting thing, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, this year also it is expected to be Rs. 4 crores. I think that this is not economics, but this is astrology. I do not know if those who are liable to this estate duty have suddenly developed longevity of life, or I do not know how this figure of Rs. 4 crores was reached. Perhaps, they knew the persons with the necessary amount of property and also knew who among them were going to die! This is not my field, but this is the field of astrology, and I shall not dare to enter it. But I was intrigued by this figure given in the estimates.

Now, I come to income-tax. The tendency of Government and their spokesmen and supporters is to poohpooh and say that it is Rs. 145 crores or so only, and 'only' in a country of this size where the need is so great for everything, and they are bold enough to say 'only Rs. 145 crores'. And they ask 'After all, what does it matter today? '. Now, let us look at it. First, there is an under-assess-

[Shri Nath Pai]

ment, as has been pointed out to us; I did not know those figures before. But what a staggering figure! A rational estimate says that the under-assessment is of the order of Rs. 240 crores. When Professor Kaldor gave this figure that on an average India was missing tax collection from income-tax sources of the order of Rs. 150 to 300 crores, we brushed it aside as the figment of the professorial imagination. Today, our own committees are telling the same truth, and even the Finance Minister is being obliged to accept this.

This is our tax collection effort. Now, what do we do if somebody gives us money? The international development authority gave India a credit of Rs. 28 crores for building roads. And you know how badly we need to develop our road transport system. This loan is the most beneficial and on the easiest terms. They gave us dollars which we could convert into rupees and use. This is the most beneficial loan that has been given. And what has happened? Out of a loan of Rs. 28 crores, so far, we have used only Rs. 2½ crores. The World Bank gave Rs. 10 crores for developing the second loan for the port of Calcutta. We have used Rs. 50 lakhs, that is, half a crore of rupees. And what about the credits that the Soviet Union has made available? Out of the credit of Rs. 9.52 crores for the drug project, so far, this country has used Rs. 1¼ crores. Out of the total credits from the Soviet Union, stipulated, obligated to the tune of Rs. 330 crores, we have used Rs. 60 crores, which is less than 20 per cent. What a performance! We lack the will to tax the sources that can yield. We lack the vigour to collect from those who can give, and we lack the energy to spend what others give us. Indeed, a very impressive performance on the part of Government. We have seen our economy, and we have seen our tax collection. I shall now briefly turn to another thing. But before I do so, while I am on the tax collections, I would like to say this on one or two tax proposals of the Finance Minister. They have failed to collect vigorously, and they have failed to tax imaginatively, and they turn now to small, pitiable and miserable sources like kerosene tax. Everybody has said about this, and I do not want to wax eloquent on this. I shall only refer to a letter which I have received from a teacher in my constituency.

He says, 'You have taxed 10 nP per bottle, but somehow what is 10 nP per bottle in Delhi, by the time it travels to the remote villages, gets translated into 20 nP per bottle', and already, they are being asked to pay 20 nP more per bottle. And then, he adds this story: We were conducting a literacy class to eradicate illiteracy from the village: our only source of light was the lantern. Now, we may not be able to conduct it, because the fishermen who live in my village used to contribute a few pies and they may not be able to pay it now, and therefore, we may not have that lantern, and, therefore, the class may have to be closed down.'. Those people who sat in the evening by the side of that lantern had a little hope in their hearts that they would be reaching the highest state of man, namely to be able to read and write. But, now, the tax proposal, is to deny this to them. Indeed, an investment in progress.

Then, there is this super-profits tax. I think that it is a very healthy principle. I have, however, one observation to make on practical grounds, regarding this tax, and it is this, namely that we must see to it that this tax does not penalise the honest and the efficient, and secondly the small industries and the medium industries. That is absolutely imperative. It is not enough that we give the authority to the tax collector to allow or not to allow certain items of expenditure. We must develop norms

of cost accounting in this country, and this is the plea which we have been repeatedly making with Government. Now, it should not be difficult to develop the norms of cost accounting since we run so many of our own projects in the public sector in this country, and once we have these norms, the official can go and apply them and see whether he is being deceived. If not, such a tax, far from bringing the revenues—it may get us more than Rs. 25 crores; I have no doubt about it—may be a shelter for the dishonest, and an instrument of persecution and harassment in the hands of the unscrupulous and the corrupt official. So, care will have to be taken.

Having said this, I may also ask if we are looking for other sources. Shall we not have the courage in this emergency to sacrifice some of our favourite fads? Shri Morarji Desai is ready to tax tobacco. He is ready to tax kerosene. I know he will ask: 'Why should people smoke?'. He is very austere. Some of us admire his austerity. But I would like to tell him, do not try to cast the rest of India in your own image. The nation cannot afford more than one Morarji Desai. We have one, and that is enough. Let the people have a little *pan*. Let the nation have its *pan* and *biri*, and let the lanterns burn and let the chimneys burn in the villages. That is what we would be asking.

Now, I shall turn to another aspect. Why do we not have the courage to sacrifice some of our fads? I have some respect for the idealists who work in the Bharat Sewak Samaj. I hope Shri U. N. Dhebar will pardon me. I have also regard for other samajists like the khadi people and what they do for khadi. I am a habitual user of khadi and I love it. But we cannot go on providing crutches like that for what does not stand the test of the requirements of the people, and its crutches will have to be taken away.

And, finally, must we go on in the face of all the proof that is available, even in refusing to have a second look at prohibition? It needs courage and honesty to say 'We made an experiment, and we are all proud that we had made it. The Constitution was quite right in giving us a directive, But we have made an experiment for so many years. I come from a State which has the benefit of having had this prohibition, and I know how much that State and its administration and people have suffered from this kind of impost of prohibition. Let us have the courage and the honesty to say that we made an experiment and we shall see if it is succeeding or not. But they are shirking this and looking aside.

I shall now come to the administration, before I wind up.

The moral basis of such fiscal effort is that there is a matching and supporting effort at all levels in Government, in terms of organisation, in terms of implementation and in terms of efficiency. Umpteen number committees have been appointed in the past to look into the question of efficiency and economy in administration and in plan implementation. The result of the findings has been a little more than zero in terms of concrete action reflected in enhanced efficiency and improved economy. What is wrong is this. The functions of the State, the duties of the State, the very form of the State, is totally changed. The State today has become the principle vehicle for ushering in the era of a welfare society. But we see the spectacle that an administration which did a watch-and-ward duty in accountancy is today required to look after a welfare state. It is the same old donkey which, instead of being obliged to carry the old cart of law and order, is today asked to carry to drag to pull the modern chassis on which are loaded such heavy commodities like development, equitable distribution and welfare. No wonder that the donkey does not much perform; it only keeps kicking and the chassis remains where it is.

[Shri Nath Pai]

I am not being disrespectful of our officialdom, but I am being only objective about what is happening. Those of them who are dedicated, those who do their duty—all plaudits and all acclaim to them. But we have to take a closer look. The Auditor-General only points out visible waste. But the invisible waste is far greater compared to the visible waste which he points out. This invisible waste is caused by delays in implementation of programmes, by the upsetting of schedules and by production forgone.

A few examples. We know—I think Shri Morarka will not now contradict me because we have pointed this out to the House once that everyday's delay in commissioning the Rourkela plant cost the nation Rs. 15 lakhs. Recently, we saw the dead-hand of this kind of red-tapism, lack of imagination, this kind of refusal to act with speed during the emergency itself. A certain ordnance depot badly needed machinery which was ordered and bought, but it could not reach its destination because some officer was asking the people concerned. Who gave you the authority to indent this? How did you exceed your authority? Therefore, for six long weeks this machinery was lying idle in Delhi when the enemy was knocking with his bayonets at the door of our frontiers.

It is estimated that the field rats destroy foodgrains of the value of Rs. 16 crores per year. But how much damage do these rats of inefficiency do to the vitals of the administration is not yet fully estimated. It is incalculable. We have to take a closer view of this.

There is this talk about austerity. Everybody is talking about it. I read a speech by the Prime Minister at Bhopal yesterday and today I read a speech he delivered at Raipur, asking people to tighten belts and lead an austere life. Very good advice. I would like to say this: under the present dispensation, it seems austerity is a commodity meant purely for export, export to the slums, to the tenement of the worker and to the hut and to the cottage of the peasant; it is a commodity whose import into ministerial mansions and into the higher echelons of our administration is strictly banned. I have not seen anybody so venturesome among them who has even tried to smuggle a bit of this quality into their houses. I do not want to go into this expenditure galore in the midst of the emergency. Everybody has referred to it. But I got a letter in which a constituent asks: 'What were they doing with this Rs. 600 worth of electricity? It is my two years' income'. Then he asks: 'Did they drink' electricity? How did they consume so much?

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): It seems it includes electricity consumed by peons, drivers and all those people.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): This is explaining away, not explaining.

Shri Nath Pai: In conclusion, we will have to see that our economy becomes buoyant, that there is full employment, that there is no wasted capacity and that administrative norm is something like this—this is what Riper in his *History of the United States Civil Service* has suggested;

> "An entirely new type of public servant came storming into Washington".

This was during the New Deal days and the same is happening in the New Frontier days—

> "young, enthusiastic, idealistic, able and hard working...."

It was a 'psychic blood transfusion' which saved America. Our civil service needs a psychic blood transfusion.

Finally, may I make one appeal? It should be the unchanging, unfailing aim of all our efforts, of all our endeavour, whether fiscal or otherwise, to defend us to defend our frontiers, to defend our freedom, to defend our heritage and to ensure that the jawan who is standing guard in the Himalayas braving the hazards of an inclement weather and an unscrupulous foe, will not have to worry, that he will be adequately supplied, adequately fed, adequately clothed and adequately armed and that he will not have to worry about those whom he has left behind, his dear ones, old parents or the young companion of his life, that nobody will take away from the lips of his mother or father the cup of tea or the biri or the bowl of rice and nobody will extinguish the kerosene lamp that burns in his tenement or in his hut. Let us place in his hands the arms and weapons that he needs and let us plant in him hope and faith so that he may succeed and we may prosper.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): We have been discussing the budget proposals for the last three days. Eminent speakers from all sides of the House have taken part in this discussion. When I was listening to Shri P. K. Deo, Deputy Leader of the Swatantra Party, I felt as though he was unfolding the Swatantra Party budget before this House. His speech consisted of a number of contradictions, of course championing the rights of the landlords and big industrialists in the country. He also appeared to champion the cause of the peasantry by saying that food production has not come up because of the land ceiling. That was the burden of his son, and I felt that the Swatantra Party which is championing the cause of the landed gentry in this country is not going to save us from the Chinese menace.

Coming to the taxes that have been imposed, the most contraversial tax that has been often criticised by the press and by some important speakers is the super profits tax. Much has been said for and against it. But I can only quote the remarks made by an illustrious predecessor of the present Finance Minister, Shri C. D. Deshmukh. While speaking on the budget proposals, he said:

> "Talk of taxation destroying incentive for higher productivity should be deprecated and the entrepreneur should regard himself as a commission agent for national wealth. A return of 3 per cent for the intrepreneur on increasing national wealth was quite a lot".

This disposes of the argument against the imposition of the super profits tax. I cannot do more than invite attention to these remarks. Shri Morarka has also been justifying the way in which the super profits tax has been levied.

In this Budget, the Finance Minister has budgeted for a defence lay of Rs. 867 crores in 1963 and increased the Plan outlay from Rs. 1465 crores to 1681 crores. Thus, a record total of over Rs. 2,500 crores has to be raised by levying new taxes. So, some of these taxes which have been imposed by the Finance Minister are in consonance with the needs of the times. Our independence and integrity have been threatened by an unscrupulous aggressor. We have also been threatened by the unfriendly act of our neighbour, Pakistan, which has entered into an unholy alliance with China bartering away our territory. So, we have to face these two unscrupulous enemies. In this background, any amount of sacrifice or burden will not be too great for the patriotic Indian. When the jawan goes to the front to fight the enemy, to sacrifice his life, can we not be prepared to bear more burden of taxation? Industrialists in this country have been provided with the umbrella of protection by Government for the last 15 years. They have been protected from incentives. Now, if they are called foreign competition, and given several upon to sacrifice some of their profits, it should not be felt that the entire industry is being killed and that the

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

incentive is being taken from them. So, it is justifiable to levy this super profits tax.

I have to say only one thing regarding the compulsory saving scheme so far as agriculturists are concerned. Agriculturist form the vast majority in our country, and many of them have uneconomic holdings. The facilities or the incentives that are being given by the Government, as I have said several times, do not reach them. They are groaning under poverty and heavy taxation. Already they have been taxed in several States more than what they deserve. In my State of Andhra Pradesh, as per the recent Budget proposals of the Government, land revenue has been increased by 200 per cent. Of course, the compulsory savings scheme is based on 1959-60. Whatever it is, if they are asked to pay half of the land revenue, it will work very hard on them, and they may not be able to pay this compulsory deposit. So, I would request the Finance Minister to see if he can exempt agriculturists paying Rs. 10 or less of land revenue, as it would go a long way to alleviate their sufferings.

Much has been said about the levy on kerosene. I do not want to add anything, except to request the Finance Minister to see that this is lessened.

13.25 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI *in the Chair*]

We have been making strenuous efforts during the last 15 years to improve the economic conditions of our people, and we have made much progress in spite of our shortfalls and shortcomings, and in spite of the criticisms that have been levelled most uncharitably by the Members of the Opposition often times. But we have not done much to provide the elementary facility of drinking water supply to thousands and thousands of our people in the villages. In my constituency, for instance, there are 40 to 50 villages consisting of 50,000 to 60,000 people who do not have the primary, elementary facility of drinking water. They have to go miles and miles to get water, and their lot is most pitiable in summer. Government has to come to their rescue by requisitioning lorries and providing them with drinking water. If after 15 years we cannot provide even drinking water of our unfortunate brethren, it is not a compliment to our welfare schemes.

Then I come to famine prevention measures. The area affected by famine in this country is 97,780 square miles, of which 60 per cent is in Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh has the biggest famine-affected zone in our country. Very many representations have been made, very many requests have been made in this House by and from the State Government to give necessary financial assistance to eradicate famine permanently from our area. Very recently the Central Government sanctioned a scheme of Rs. 7 crores for a pilot project for famine eradication purposes in that State, but the most unfortunate thing is that the State Government have been asked to spend the money out of their plan schemes, the Centre has not come up with any assistance. So, I would request the Finance Minister to give this money from the sum of about Rs. 21 crores allotted by the Planning Commission for agricultural production, so that famine can be eradicated in Andhra Pradesh.

Then I come to the food production programme in the country. During the Third Plan period it is said that an additional area of land has been brought under irrigation, but there has not been any appreciable increase in productivity, it being only 1·4 per cent, in spite of so many projects having been constructed and the additional area being brought under irrigation. The reason for this seems to be either defect in our approach so far as food production is concerned, or defect in our administrative set-up. It is often said that there is lack of

co-ordination between the State and the Central Governments so far as food production is concerned. It is an important item in our development programme. The Prime Minister often says that agriculture is the strongest base for defence purposes and for making our country self-sufficient. In spite of vast areas being brought under irrigation, there has not been appreciable increase in food production in the country. Productivity has increased only by 1·4 per cent. Sometime back our Prime Minister wrote to the State Chief Ministers that agricultural portfolio should be taken over by the Chief Ministers. But even in my State which is considered to be the most important State so far as agricultural production is concerned, the agriculture portfolio is not in the hands of even a Cabinet Minister but a Minister of State. That is the sort of treatment that is being given to food production programme in our country. The additional irrigation potential created still remains unutilised. Nearly one-fourth of the additional irrigation potential created in this country goes unutilised and it is said that the beneficiaries are not taking advantage of it. When we levy such a charge, we do not look to their actual problems: lack of credit facilities, economic strength etc. to utilise the irrigation potential. Instead of giving them additional facilities, we have been rutting a betterment levy, additional surcharge taxation, etc. making their position very difficult. Proper steps should be taken in these directions so that they could utilise the irrigation potential created in this country and the food production also will improve simultaneously.

I shall conclude with this last point: the regional imbalance created in this country. There have been persistent demands from States like mine for location of industries from the Central sector. In this respect our State has been grossly neglected. Out of Rs. 1200 crores set apart for the Central sector projects a negligible amount of Rs. 40-50 crores is allotted to Andhra Pradesh. Unless there is an all round development there will not be much satisfaction. The charge would be that the other States have been neglected at the cost of influential States. It will not create a healthy atmophere in the country. With these remarks, I conclude that the Finance Minister has introduced a bold, revolutionary and imaginative Budget so that we may fight with courage the Chinese who have encroached upon our motherland.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी (हमीरपुर) : समानेत्री जी, वित्त मंत्री ने १९६३–६४ के लिए जो आय-व्ययक के अनुमान प्रस्तुत किये हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में मेरी प्रतिक्रिया सहानुभूतिपूर्ण है, लेकिन कुछ बातें ऐसी अवश्य हैं, जिन की तरफ ध्यान देना होगा।

मैं जानता हूं कि जिन परिस्थितियों में ये अनुमान बनाये गये हैं, वे हमारे देश के लिये विषम हैं। हमें चीनियों का मुकाबला करना है और हमारे सामने जो संकट आना है, उसके लिये तैयारी करनी है। इस लिये मैं इन प्रस्तावों का समर्थन करता हूं। मैं इनका समर्थन इस लिये कर रहा हूं, क्योंकि भारतवासियों का चरम-लक्ष्य यही है कि हम इस संकट का सामना वीरता और बहादुरी से करें।

यह प्रजातंत्र है और प्रजातंत्र में शासनकर्ता जनता के ही प्रतिनिधि होते हैं। इसलिये शासनकर्ता और जनता में अन्तर नहीं आना चाहिये था। किन्तु जब शासितों के सम्बन्ध में कठोरता से काम किया जाता है, तो शासन कुछ भिन्न स्थिति में आ जाता है और इस स्थिति के लिये हमारे एक लेखक ने लिखा था :

जनपद हितकर्ता द्वेषताम् याति राज्ञे
नरपति हितकर्ता द्वेषताम् याति लोके।

यानी यदि हम जनता के समर्थन में बात करते हैं, तो शासनकर्ता हम से कुछ द्वेष करते

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लगते हैं और जब कभी हम इस के विपरीत आचरण करते हैं, तो लोगों में उस की निन्दा होती है । चूंकि यह प्रजातंत्र है, इस लिये जिस परिस्थिति से हम गुजर रहे हैं, उस में सरकार और हम को जनता के साथ मिल कर काम करने की आवश्यकता है और विशेषकर उस जनता के साथ, जो कि इस देश में अस्सी प्रतिशत है । अस्सी प्रतिशत जनता वह है, जो ग़रीब है, जो कि देहातों में रहता है, जो निरीह और मूक है और सरकार के सामने तेजी से नहीं आ सकती है ।

हम ने देखा है कि आज-कल के सम में कुछ ऐसी बात हो रही है कि हमारा रुझान पूंजीवाद की तरफ ज्यादा है और ग़रीब तबके की तरफ कम है । मैं इस सदन से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि श्री जान मथाई और श्री मोरारजी देसाई के बजटों में क्या अन्तर है । जान मथाई भी कामन मैन के लिये, साधारण व्यक्ति के लिये, वही काम करते थे, जो कि आज मोरारजी भाई ने किया है । मैं यह जानता हूं कि उन को धन की आवश्यकता थी और जहां तक ग़रीब जनता का प्रश्न है, वह तो प्राण देने के लिये भी तैयार है, धन तो क्या चीज है । अगर इस से भी ज्यादा कर लगाय जायें, तो हम और जनता उन के लिये तैयार होंगे । लेकिन यह देखना चाहिये कि कौन कितना देने के काबिल है । यदि सरकार अमीर तबकों से अधिक वसूल करे और अपेक्षातः ग़रीबों से उतना मांगे, जितना कि वे दे सकते हैं, तो समझ में आता है कि उस के हृदय में समानता और न्याय का कुछ स्थान है । लेकिन जब वह ग़रीब तबके को सताती जाती है, तो कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है ।

बुलगार के सेनानी के इस सदन में आने के पश्चात् हम में से बहुतों को यह आशा बंधी थी कि दिवंगत सरदार पटेल की क्षति की शायद पूर्ति हो सकेगी । हमें यह पता नहीं था कि स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दिग्गज, जिन्हें साबरमती के महावत के अंकुश से आगे बढ़ने की प्रोत्साहन मिलता था, उस अंकुश के उठ जाने पर सामने के शत्रुओं को देख कर पीछे लौट पड़ेंगे । सामने के शत्रु कौन हैं ? सामने के शत्रु हैं सचिवालय-सुन्दरी के कलम-कटाक्ष, उस के सम्मोहन-वाण, पूंजीपतियों की फूत्कारें, भ्रष्टाचार और दफ़्तर की ग़लत किस्म की कार्यवाहियों का समर्थन । इन शत्रुओं को देख कर हमारे दिग्गज पीछे लौट कर अपनी ही सेना को रौंद रहे हैं । कौन है हमारी सेना ? जनताजनार्दन ही हमारी सेना है । उस सेना को वह रौंदना चाहते हैं । कहा गया है कि कायर हाथी जब दुश्मन से भयभीत हो जाता है, तो वह अपनी फ़ौजों पर पैर रखता है और उन को तहस-नहस कर डालता है ।

मेरे पीछे एक सदस्य हैं । उन्होंने विगत एक दिन साबरमती के सन्त का जिक्र किया और उसके साथ ही बुलसार के सन्त का भी जिक्र किया । इस पर पहले तो मुझे कुछ आश्चर्य हुआ, लेकिन बाद में मेरी समझ में आया कि वर्तमान परिस्थितियों में सन्त की परिभाषा भी तो बदल सकती है । साबरमती का सन्त शत्रुओं का मुकाबला करने के लिये लोगों को जेल भेजता था, जब कि आज का सन्त दो दो हजार रुपये महीने वाली कोठियों के वातानुकूलन में निवास करता है और लोगों को वातानुकूलन में बन्दी करने के लिए भेजता है । आज का सन्त विद्युत् चालित अगणित अग्निमंजूषिकाओं की गर्म रोशनी में तपस्या करना चाहता है, भले ही उन में गर्म रौशनी पैदा करने में जनता के सैकड़ों रुपये बर्बाद होते हों, परन्तु निर्धन के अंधेरे का जो सहारा दीया है, उसे भी वह उस के हाथ से छीन लेना चाहता है । हम हजारों बातियों के

बीच में रहना चाहते हैं, लेकिन निर्धन गरीब के चिराग़ के लिये जो मिट्टी का तेल मिलता है, उस पर भी हम प्रतिवर्ष कर लगाते चले जाते हैं। पिछले वर्ष जब माचिस का ज़िक्र आया, तो श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने कहा कि मैं छः पैसे में माचिस खरीद कर लाया हूं, जब कि मैं इसी संसद्-भवन में से एक माचिस खरीद कर लाया सात पैसे में और उस माचिस पर लिखा था "सात पैसे"? मुरारजी भाई ने उस वक्त मेरी बात नहीं मानी थी लेकिन आज जब आप देहात में चले जायें और वही माचिस आपको आठ नए पैसे में मिलेगी। जितना हम कर लगाते हैं, उस कर के बाद जितना मूल्य किसी वस्तु का बढ़ना चाहिये, उतना नहीं बढ़ता है, उससे कहीं ज्यादा बढ़ जाता है, उस कीमत पर तो वह वस्तु मिलती ही नहीं है, न शहरों में और न देहातों में। इस बात को आपको मानना पड़ेगा। हर बार आपकी तरफ से कहा जाता है कि मूल्य अधिक न बढ़ने पायें, इसकी व्यवस्था की जायगी, लेकिन ऐसा कुछ किया नहीं गया है। मूल्य बढ़ जाते हैं, सरकार दृढ़ता से काम नहीं लेती है। जो लोग तेज मूल्यों पर वस्तुयें बेचते, हैं, उनको पकड़ सके उनको अन्दर कर सके, उनको धर सके, उनके खिलाफ कड़ी कारवाई कर सके, ऐसा कुछ सरकार की तरफ से नहीं किया जाता है। जिस हद तक कर लगाये जाते हैं, उस हद तक मूल्य बढ़ें तब भी कुछ बात है, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होता है। मूल्यों पर कोई नियंत्रण ही नहीं लगाया जाता है। यह बड़े ही खेद की बात है। यह भी कम परेशानी की बात नहीं है कि करों का सारा बोझ केवल दीन हीन जनता पर ही डाला गया है, उस पर ही अधिक डाला गया है। इस देश की रीढ़ की जो हड्डी है, इस देश का जो किसान है, जो सब कुछ पैदा करता है, जिस के बल बूते पर यह सरकार तथा दूसरी सरकारें बनती हैं, उस किसान की प्रत्येक आवश्यकता की चीज के मूल्य तो निरंतर बढ़ते जाते हैं लेकिन जो वह पैदा करता है, जो उसकी फसल होती है, उसके दामों पर नियंत्रण करने की बात भी सरकार निरंतर सोचती रहती है और कहती रहती है कि उसकी फसल के दाम न बढ़ने पायें, गेहूं के दाम न बढ़ने पायें, जो उत्पादन खेत में होता है, उसके दाम न बढ़ने पायें। लेकिन किसान को जिन वस्तुओं की आवश्यकता होती है, उसके दाम बढ़ जायें, इसकी कभी चिन्ता सरकार को नहीं होती है।

मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में तथा बिहार में सन् १९५९-६० में जो लगान लिया जाता था, उससे आज दुगुना लगान लिया जा रहा है। वहां की सरकारों ने लगान की दरें बढ़ा दी हैं। अब केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ५० प्रतिशत १९५९-६० के लगान पर अनिवार्य बचत की योजना भी लागू करने का विचार किया है। इस प्रकार से उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के किसानों पर ढाई सौ प्रतिशत का बोझा पड़ गया है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या किसान के उत्पादन में ढाई सौ प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है? यदि नहीं हुई है तो हम उसकी स्थिति में कैसे सुधार कर सकते हैं, कैसे उसकी गरीबी को दूर कर सकते हैं और कैसे हम उससे आशा कर सकते हैं कि वह अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाये, कैसे हम उसके रहन सहन के स्तर को ऊंचा कर सकते हैं।

हम कहते हैं कि हम ने बड़ा भारी विकास किया है। मैं मानता हूं कि विकास खंड गांव गांव के लिये बनाये गये हैं। लेकिन मुझे क्षमा किया जाए अगर मैं यह कहूं कि विकास खंडों के अधिकारियों के बंगले बनने पश्चात् और उन के आस पास कुछ हरी भरी सब्जियां लग जाने के पश्चात् वहां पर जहां पहले धूल उड़ा करती थी, अब भी वहां धूल उड़ती है। मैं मानता हूं कि प्राथमिक पाठशालायें गांव गांव में खोली गई हैं और शिक्षा का प्रसार हुआ है। लेकिन जहां तक उसके ही

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आर्थिक स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने की बात है, देहातों का आर्थिक स्तर ऊंचा नहीं उठा है। उनका जो माल है, वह सस्ता बिकता है और उनको जिन चीजों की जरूरत होती है, वे महंगी खरीदनी पड़ती हैं। आप देखें कि किस प्रकार से उनके साथ न्याय हुआ है और किस प्रकार से शहर वालों के साथ न्याय हुआ है। पैट्रोल शहर वाला इस्तेमाल करता है। पैट्रोल के दाम तो बढ़े हैं दो आने यानी नौ आने लिटर से बढ़ कर ग्यारह आने लिटर हुआ है, लेकिन मिट्टी के तेल के दाम २८ नए पैसे फी बोतल से बढ़ा कर ३८ नये पैसे फी बोतल कर दिया गया है। करों का भार भी शहर के ही लोगों पर कम डाला जाता है और देहातों के लोगों पर अधिक डाला जाता है। जीवन की जितनी भी आवश्यक वस्तुयें हैं, उन पर जो कर लगाये हैं, उन का भार शहर के लोगों पर कम और देहात के लोगों पर अधिक डाला गया है। यह तब है जब कि ८५ प्रतिशत जनता देहात में रहती है।

मैं यह नहीं कहता हूं कि शहर वालों के लिए कुछ न किया जाए। उन के लिए भी जो कुछ आप उचित समझें करें, उनकी भी आप देख रेख करें। लेकिन आप देखें कि देहातों में हालत क्या है? जिस जमींदार ने अपनी जायदाद दो लड़कों में बांट दी, और उन दो लड़कों में से एक लड़के ने उस जमीन को बेच करके शहर में दस बीस मकान खरीद दिये या बना दिये, वह तो बड़े आराम से रह रहा है लेकिन जिस लड़के ने अपने पास उस जमीन को रखा है खेती करने के लिये, वह आज अपने बच्चों को भी नहीं पढ़ा पा रहा है। देहातों में आज हर प्रकार की असुविधा है। वहां पर गुंडागर्दी का बोल बाला है। वहां पर न्याय की कोई व्यवस्था भी आप वहां नहीं कर पाये हैं। सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था भी आप वहां नहीं कर पाये हैं। कोई भी उनकी वहां जायदाद छीन सकता है, उनको मार सकता है, और यहां तक कि हर वक्त उनको धमकी के अन्दर रहना पड़ता है। उसके आराम की बात तो कम सोची जाती है, उस पर नित्य प्रति खर्च बढ़ाने की बात ज्यादा सोची जाती है। २७५ या ३०० करोड़ रुपये के नए कर अब लगा दिये गये हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि आपको धन की आवश्यकता है। आप तीन सौ के बजाय चार सौ करोड़ रुपये के कर भी लगा सकते थे। लेकिन आपको यह तो देख लेना चाहिये कि जो सेठ, बीस या पच्चीस बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति हमारे देश में हैं, जो करोड़पति हमारे देश में हैं, क्या उनसे यह तीन चार सौ करोड़ की राशि इकट्ठा नहीं हो सकती थी? आप उन से यह धन ले सकते थे और जनता-जनार्दन को छोड़ सकते थे। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूं कि हमेशा के लिये जनता जनार्दन को छोड़ दिया जाए। लेकिन उस वक्त तक तो छोड़ दिया जाना चाहिये, जब तक कि उसका स्तर ऊंचा नहीं हो जाता। यदि उसकी आमदनी में सौ प्रतिशत वृद्धि हो जाए, तो आप ५० प्रतिशत या ७५ प्रतिशत या ९९ प्रतिशत भी कर लगा सकते हैं और ऐसा अगर आप करते हैं तो कम से कम उसकी आमदनी एक प्रतिशत तो बढ़ती है। लेकिन उसकी आमदनी बढ़ती न हो, दिन-प्रतिदिन घटती जाती हो, तब फिर जब कर लगाये जाते हैं तो कठिनाई का अनुभव होना स्वाभाविक है, तब उनके लिये अपना गुजारा करना भी कठिन हो जाता है। वह मूक है, कुछ कह नहीं सकती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि उसको नजरों से ओझल न किया जाए।

हमारा मंत्रिमंडल है, निर्माण विभाग है तथा दूसरे अनेकों विभाग हैं, उन में जितनी कमियां हैं, क्या उन को दूर कर दिया गया है? उन में जो धन राशियां खर्च होती हैं, उन में कमी करने का क्या कोई प्रयत्न किया गया है। वहां पर इस आपातकालीन परिस्थिति का क्या कोई असर पड़ा है? कुछ भी नहीं पड़ा है। आप किसी भी सचिवालय में चले जायें, किसी भी दफ्तर में चले जायें, किसी भी

मंत्री के घर चले जायें, आप कह नहीं सकते हैं कि अपातकालीन परिस्थिति में से हमारा देश गुजर रहा है। किसी प्रकार से भी खर्च में कोई कमी नहीं आई है। आपको भी चाहिये कि आप त्याग करने के लिये तैयार हों। अभी कल हमारे मेहरचन्द खन्ना साहब ने बताया कि मिनिस्टर्ज सैलेरीज एक्ट के अनुसार कोई कटौती नहीं की जा सकती है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह एक्ट कब बना था? क्या यह एक्ट आपातकालीन परिस्थिति में बना था या तब बना था जब शांति की स्थिति थी। आज शांति की स्थिति नहीं है। आज आपातकालीन परिस्थिति है। इस परिस्थिति में हमें भी चाहिये कि हम थोड़ा सा त्याग करें और थोड़ा सा आगे बढ़ें। यदि हम ने ऐसा किया तो जनता को हमें यह कहने का मौका मिलेगा कि मंत्रिमंडल, सचिवालय तथा हमारे अन्य विभाग भी आज त्याग करने के लिए तैयार हैं और तुम्हें भी तैयार होना चाहिये। मैं वेशभूषा का विरोधी नहीं हूं। कौन कैसा वेशभूषा पहने है, इसके बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता। लेकिन जनता जनार्दन जिस वेश भूषा में रहती है, जिस स्थिति में रहती है क्या हमें सचिवालय में या दूसरी जगहों पर वैसे लोग देखने को मिलते हैं। बिल्कुल भी नहीं मिलते हैं। यह चीज सरासर गलत है। विषमता की परिस्थिति दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। जो नीचे है वे और नीचे जा रहे हैं और जो ऊपर हैं वे और ऊपर उठते जा रहे हैं। जब इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति देश में उत्पन्न हो रही है, तो इसका मतलब यह है कि हम जनता के साथ न्याय नहीं कर रहे हैं। गरीब तो त्याग करना चाहता है और त्याग करेगा भी और आखिरी दम तक त्याग करेगा। वह त्याग करता आ भी रहा है। जनता आप की मर्जी के अनुसार चलेगी और जिस हद तक आपको सहयोग दे सकती है देगी और हम भी उसको ऐसा करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करेंगे। लेकिन सोचने की बात यह है कि हम और आप उसके साथ न्याय करते हैं या नहीं करते हैं और नहीं करते हैं तो हमें चाहिये कि हम उसके साथ न्याय करें।

आप किन किन वस्तुओं पर टैक्स लगा रहे हैं मिट्टी के तेल पर आप टैक्स लगा रहे हैं। अब मिट्टी का तेल गरीब आदमी ही तो यह इस्तेमाल करता है। आप डीजल आयल पर टैक्स लगा रहे हैं जिस से ट्रैक्टर आदि चलते हैं और थोड़ी सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो जाती है। आप साबुन पर टैक्स लगा रहे हैं, जो कि गरीब जनता की आम इस्तेमाल की चीज है। जो भोग विलास की अच्छी अच्छी सामग्रियां हैं, जो पूंजीपतियों की बड़ी बड़ी आराम की चीजें हैं, उनके पास जो बड़ी बड़ी धन राशियां हैं, उन पर इन टैक्स का असर कम पड़ता है। आप दस हजार से एक लाख तक समान रूप से कर लगाते हैं। कोई फर्क नहीं दिखाते हैं। बचत में भी यही हालत है। गरीब किसान से जो आप पचास प्रतिशत लेंगे, वही आप बड़ी आसामी से भी लेंगे। जिसका पांच सौ या पांच हजार रुपये लगान है, उन दोनों से आप समान रूप से लेंगे। एक आदमी तो ज्यादा पैदा कर सकता है, ज्यादा दे सकता है लेकिन दूसरा न ज्यादा पैदा कर सकता है और न ज्यादा दे सकता है लेकिन यहां पर दोनों को समान रूप से त्याग करना पड़ेगा। इस तरह की चीजें जो हैं, उनकी तरफ माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

हम लोग आपका समर्थन करते हैं, कांग्रेसजन तथा जनता जनार्दन भी आपका साथ देते हैं और जहां यह सब कुछ है वहां पर आपके लिए विचारणीय प्रश्न यह भी है कि आप काल्पनिक संसार में कब तक रहेंगे? आज तक आप ऐसी ही दुनिया में रहते आये हैं जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि जनता और सरकार के बीच सामंजस्य स्थापित नहीं हो पाया है। आप ऐसे कर लगाते हैं जिनके बारे में या तो आप सोचते नहीं हैं और अगर सोचते हैं तो जान बूझ कर ऐसे तबकों को बचाते हैं जो सम्पन्न हैं और ऐसे तबकों पर कर लगाते हैं जो निर्धन हैं, अंग हैं, साधन-हीन हैं। इन परिस्थितियों में क्या कोई बीच का

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रास्ता निकल सकता है। मैं समझता हूं कि इन टैक्सों के बारे में हमें फिर से विचार करना चाहिये और फाइनेंस बिल के आने के पेश्तर ही विचार करना चाहिये। वे कर जो जन साधारण को नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं, हानि पहुंचाते हैं, उसके जीवन को दूभर बनाते हैं, कठिनाइयां उसके सामने उपस्थित करते हैं, उसका गुजारा मुश्किल से हो सके, ऐसी परिस्थितियां उत्पन्न करते हैं। उनको या तो कम करना चाहिये या बिल्कुल निकाल देना चाहिये। जो कर साधारण तौर से निकाले जा सकते हैं, उनको तो निकाल देना चाहिये और जो कम किये जा सकते हैं, उनको कम कर दिया जाना चाहिये। इस पर यदि हम गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करें, तो ऐसा करना हमारे लिए मुश्किल नहीं होना चाहिये। आपको बहुत से ऐसे साधन मिल सकते हैं, जहां से आपकी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हो सकती है।

मैंने पिछली बार भी वित्त मंत्री जी से कहा था और आज फिर मैं उसको दोहराता हूं कि हम संसद् सदस्य जो देहातों से या दूसरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों से निर्वाचित हो कर आते हैं, उनसे बजट के बारे में कोई राय नहीं ली जाती है किस प्रकार के कर लगने चाहियें, इसके बारे में हमारी कोई राय नहीं ली जाती है। हम नहीं कहते हैं कि हम जो कुछ भी कहें, उसको आप स्वीकार ही कर लें, उसके अनुहार ही आप चलें, लेकिन राय तो आप हमारी अवश्य ले सकते हैं। अब भी बजट के सम्बन्ध में जो स्पीचिज यहां हम कर रहे हैं और भारत भर के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधि जो बातें आप से कहते हैं, उनका असर आपके बजट पर सीधा नहीं पड़ता है और अगर पड़ता भी है तो बहुत ही कम, बहुत ही सूक्ष्म पड़ता है और वह प्रभावोत्पादक नहीं होता है। मैं देख रहा हूं १९४७ से लेकर आज तक जितने भी बजट बनाये गये हैं, साल-पर-साल, हर बजट के बारे में जनता की प्रतिक्रिया यह रही है कि हम तो सरकार का साथ देते रहे हैं, जनता तो सरकार का साथ देती रही है लेकिन सरकार सदा साधारण लोगों पर चोट ही करती रही है, उनको चोट ही पहुंचाती रही है और बड़े लोगों को बचाती रही है। आज भी यही हालत इस बजट की है। जब यहां पर जान मथाई साहब या दूसरे मंत्री थे जिनका सम्बन्ध पूंजीपतियों से था, तब तक तो कोई आपत्ति नहीं की जा सकती थी लेकिन आज जब मुरारजी देसाई जो कि हमारे बीच के आदमी हैं, जनता जनार्दन के बीच से आये हैं और जो जनता की हालत को समझते हैं और जानते हैं, और उनको पता है कि उनकी आय इतनी नहीं है कि वह करों के भार को वहन कर सके जब वह इस रह के टैक्स लगा देते हैं तो आश्चर्य होता है। यह हमला जनता पर बराबर हो रहा है। इसको रोका जाना चाहिये।

अब मैं दो तीन सुझाव भी आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। पहला सुझाव तो मेरा यह है कि जो अनिवार्य बचत योजना है, इसमें उन लोगों को छोड़ दिया जाए जिनकी आमदनी तीन हजार या चार हजार या पांच हजार तक की है। उसके बाद जो अनिवार्य बचत है वह ली जाय। इसके नीचे के तबके अगर सम्पन्न हैं और दे सकते हैं तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन जो निर्धन हैं उन्हें उससे दूर रक्खा जाय।

मिट्टी के तेल पर कर लगाया ही न जाये, और अगर लगाया जाये तो बहुत सूक्ष्म लगाया जाय।

पोस्ट कार्ड, बुक पोस्ट, तार आदि जितने जनता जनार्दन के पास सुख दुःख की खबरें भेजने के साधन हैं उनके जो मूल्य बढाये जा रहे हैं वे न बढ़ाये जायें। अगर कोई संसद सदस्य दूसरे ७५० सदस्यों को कोई सूचना भेजना चाहे कि बजट के ऊपर हम कोई विचार विमर्श करना चाहते हैं तो ७५ ६०

लगेंगे तब कहीं ७५० सदस्यों के पास उसे भेज पायेंगे । साथ ही यदि अपनी कांस्टिटुएन्सी के प्रत्येक परिवार को मैं एक एक पत्र लिखूं पांच साल के अन्दर तो २,००० रु० लगेंगे नये आंकड़ों के अनुसार । इतना व्यय करके ही हम एक पत्र लिख सकेंगे । ऐसी स्थिति में दूसरे देशों में न जाने क्या क्या सुविधायें होती हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि आप अपना व्यय संभालिये और पोस्ट कार्ड, बुक पोस्ट और जो साधारण तार हैं—जो ऊंचे किसम के तार हैं उन पर आप चाहे जितना बढ़ा दीजिये, लेकिन जो जनता के तार हैं, जिनसे मरने, जीने और बीमारी की खबर दे सकते हैं, उनके रेट न बढ़ाइये । जनता यह चाहती है कि शुद्धता आ जाय शासन में । जो रीजनल इम्बैलेन्स हैं, जो पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं वह पिछड़ते जा रहे हैं और बड़े बड़े लोग बढ़ते जा रहे हैं । आप पिछड़े हुए लोगों का सुधार कीजिये ताकि पिछड़े क्षेत्र आगे बढ़ सकें ।

जो करप्शन अर्थात् भ्रष्टाचार है, उस का निर्मूलन कीजिये और जो टैक्स की वसूली है वह दृढ़ता से कीजिये । यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि बड़ा आदमी तो रिश्वत देकर बच जाय और छोटे आदमियों पर अनाप शनाप कर लग जाय । उसे आप दृढ़ता से वसूल करें । साथ ही साथ जो आज की आर्थिक अवस्था है उस को ऐसा बनायें जिसमें सभी लोग पूरी तरह से पनप सकें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन सुझावों को मानने के लिये कहता हूं । साथ ही साथ कहता हूं कि इन परिस्थितियों में मैं बजट का समर्थन करता हूं और चाहता हूं कि यह परिस्थितियां बदलें । लेकिन जो सुझाव और विचार मैंने दिये हैं उन पर आप विचार करें और जनता को राहत पहुंचायें तो देश का बड़ा भारी कल्याण होगा ।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त (अलवर) : सभा नेत्री जी, यह जो वर्तमान बजट है यह कांग्रेस सरकार की उन भूलों का परिणाम है जो वह स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्ति के बाद से अब तक करती रही है । दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी एक ओर तो कहते हैं कि उनसे भूलें हुई हैं, होती रहेंगी, किन्तु वे यह बतलाने की कृपा नहीं करते कि वे कौन सी भूलें हैं जो उनसे हुई हैं दूसरी ओर यदि कोई उनको बतलाने की बात कहे तो उसको वे मानने को तैयार नहीं होते । क्या वे अपने हृदय को टटोलेंगे और देखेंगे कि कितनी बड़ी बड़ी भूलें उनसे अब तक हुई हैं ? पहली भूल उस समय हुई जब पाकिस्तान बनाया गया, यह ढिंढोरा पीटा गया था कि अब हम सुख और शान्ति से रह सकेंगे । लेकिन सुख और शान्ति के बजाय हमें अशान्ति के युग में रहना पड़ रहा है । दूसरी भूल उस वक्त हुई जब कि काश्मीर का प्रश्न यू० एन० ओ० के सामने ले जाया गया, जिसका नतीजा आज हम भोग रहे हैं । तीसरी भूल उस समय हुई जब आजादी प्राप्त होने के बाद हम ने अपनी सीमाओं के बारे में जानकारी भी नहीं की, और उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि आक्साई चिन रोड पर चीन का कब्जा होने के तीन साल के बाद यह हमें मालूम हो सका । जो सरकार इस प्रकार की भूलें करे वह उसका नतीजा न भोगे यह सम्भव नहीं होता है । उससे आगे चल कर यह भी भूल हुई कि एक ओर पाकिस्तान बराबर अपनी फौजी तैयारी करता रहा चीन अपनी फौजी तैयारी करता रहा और हम शान्ति के नाम पर, डिफेन्स के नाम पर, अपनी तैयारी न कर के केवल इस तरह की बातें करते रहे जिससे हमारी झूठी शान दुनिया में बढ़े, हम दूसरों के पंच बनें और अपने घर का दिवाला निकालते रहें ।

यह परिस्थितियां हैं जो हमारे देश में आज हैं । इसकी जिम्मेदारी जिस सरकार पर है उस सरकार की पार्टी का इन पन्द्रह वर्षों में क्या हाल हुआ, वह पतन की तरफ गई या उत्थान की तरफ, यह सब के सामने रोशन है । उसके भीतर भी क्या दशा है

[श्री काशीराम गुप्त]

वह आज इस बजट अधिवेशन में हमारे सामने आ रहा है । समाजवाद का नारा लगाने वाली यह सरकार और यह पार्टी है और उसके भीतर किस प्रकार के नमूने हैं और कैसा यह चिड़ियाघर बना हुआ है, यह बजट की बहस के दौरान उनके सदस्यों से मालूम हो जाता है । जो पूंजीपति सदस्य हैं वे कहते हैं कि सुपर टैक्स नहीं लगना चाहिये, जो गरीबों की वकालत करते हैं वे कहते हैं कि जरूर लगना चाहिये । तीन पूंजीपति सदस्य बोले । एक इस प्रकार से बोले कि १० परसेंट से ज्यादा के ऊपर यह लगना चाहिये और उससे भी आपको ४० करोड़ रु० मिल जायेंगे । दूसरे कहते हैं कि २५ करोड़ नहीं इससे ७५ करोड़ मिलेगा और इसलिये सारी पूंजी की व्यवस्था गड़बड़ हो जायेगी, यह इस वक्त नहीं लगनी चाहिये । तीसरे आज इसकी वकालत करने लगे तो कहा कि इससे कोई नुकसान होने वाला नहीं है, सब कुछ ठीक होगा, लेकिन आखिर में सब पर पानी फेर दिया । श्री मोरारका जी आखिर में कह गये कि फिर उनकी बारोइंग कैपेसिटी जो है यानी वर्किंग कैपिटल में जरूर मुश्किल पड़ेगी । इसलिये इसमें उसका इन्तजाम करना होगा । हमें बजट के लिये रुपये की जरूरत है और वे हम से इन्तजाम करवाते हैं और उनको देने के लिये । यह सारा चक्रव्यूह क्या है ? चक्रव्यूह यह है कि वास्तव में हम सोचते हैं कि अगर इमर्जेंसी है, या आपात्काल है तो हमारा यह बजट डिफेंस बजट है । अगर हम यह मान कर चलते हैं कि यह डिफेंस का बजट है, तो निश्चित रूप से हमें यह कुर्बानी करनी पड़ेगी । जो पुराने सिद्धान्त लाग् किये जाते हैं कि कैपिटल जो है वह सामने नहीं आयेगी और हम रिएप्लाय उसे नहीं करेंगे, श्रमिक बात नहीं होगी, यह दलीलें आज नहीं दी जानी चाहियें ।

आश्चर्य की बात तो यह है कि सरकार तो कहती है कि २५ करोड़ रु० आ जायेगा । सरकार के आंकड़े तो अच्छे और सही होने चाहियें, और हमारे पूंजीपति वर्ग के भाई कहते हैं कुछ और । कोई कहता है कि ७५ करोड़ रुपया आयेगा, कोई कहता है कि ५० करोड़ रुपया आयेगा, कोई कहता है कि कुछ नहीं आयेगा, और इस तरह से आंकड़ों की गड़बड़ में हमें फंसाया जाता है । हमको सरकार की बात माननी चाहिये । अगर हम सरकार की बात मानते हैं तो २०० करोड़ रु० की आमदनी में से यह जो २५ करोड़ रु० आता है वह उनकी आमदनी में से जाने वाला है जो कि शेअरहोल्डर्स हैं । इसके माने यह हैं कि १५० करोड़ रु० ऐसा रह जाता है जो लगभग ६ परसेंट वालों के पास रहेगा अंशतन । इसके साफ यह अर्थ होते हैं कि टोटल को अगर यह मिलेगा, किसी को कम और किसी को ज्यादा, तो यह ८ परसेंट उनको मिलेगा । लेकिन वास्तविकता इसमें यह नजर आती है कि कुछ कम्पनियों को थोड़ा मिलता है और कुछ को बहुत ज्यादा मिलता है । जो बहुत ज्यादा लेने वाले हैं वे सशक्त हैं और उन कमजोर लोगों को भी खींचते हैं आवाज उठाने के लिये और अपने बचाव के लिये यह माया जाल फैलाते हैं । जहां तक मेरा विचार है वह यह है कि इसमें कोई हानि होने वाली नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी सरकार को चाहिये कि वह यह स्पष्ट करे कि यह इमर्जेंसी पीरियड का टैक्सेशन है न कि हमेशा लगने वाला है । साल दो साल में किसी कम्पनी का कुछ होने वाला नहीं है, लेकिन जिसको लांग टर्म पालिसी कहते हैं उसमें जरूर इससे अड़चनें पहुंचने वाली हैं । इसलिये इसके बारे में हमें जरूर स्पष्ट करना चाहिये कि डिफेंस बजट के लिये जो कुछ किया जा रहा है वह कोई विशेष कुर्बानी नहीं है ।

दूसरी बात मैं कम्पल्सरी सेविंग्स स्कीम के बारे में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं । हम तो कुछ दिनों से यह आशा करते थे कि यदि कोई

स्कीम इस तरह की होगी तो ऐसी होगी जिससे कुछ बड़े बड़े लोगों पर असर पड़ेगा। उनसे कहा जायेगा या जो लोग डिफेंस फंड में नहीं देते हैं उनसे कहा जायेगा कि वे इस कानून के जरिये से दें। लेकिन हुआ क्या ? ४० करोड़ रु० जो कम्पलसरी सेविंग्स से आयेगा उस में से १२ करोड़ रु० इनकम टैक्स वालों से आयेगा और २८ करोड़ रु० दूसरे लोगों से आयेगा। इससे अच्छा तो यह होता कि आप सेविंग्स सर्टिफिकेट्स में लेते और १०० करोड़ के बजाय १४० करोड़ रु० यों ही हो जाते। आखिर कम्पलसरी सेविंग का अभिप्राय क्या है ? इसका अभिप्राय अगर लोगों को शिक्षित करना है जमा करने के लिये, तो उसके लिये वक्त नहीं है, और अगर अभिप्राय यह है कि वास्तव में लोगों से योगदान लिया जाय तो ४० करोड़ रु० का योगदान इस प्रकार से लेना अक्लमन्दी की बात नहीं है।

कल मेरे मित्र श्री भगवत झा आजाद कह रहे थे कि आप बतलाइयेगा कि आप के क्या सुझाव हैं। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि इस कम्पलसरी सेविंग्स स्कीम के साथ साथ कम्पलसरी डिपाजिट स्कीम भी जरूर होनी चाहिये, और उसमें जो लोग वैल्थ टैक्स देते हैं या जिन कम्पनियों पर वैल्थ टैक्स लगता था, और वह हट गया और उनसे कम्पलसरी डिपाजिट इस प्रकार से लिया जाता है तो यह २८ करोड़ रु० बहुत आसानी से बिना किसी प्रकार का भार डाले हुए मिल सकता है, इसमें दो मत नहीं हैं। इसलिए कम्पलसरी सेविंग स्कीम के साथ साथ, जो कि मैं समझा हूं कि इनकम टैक्स पेयर्स के अलावा और किसी पर लागू नहीं होनी चाहिए, कम्पलसरी डिपाजिट की स्कीम होनी चाहिए। जहां तक कम्पलसरी सेविंग स्कीम को किसानों पर लागू करने का सवाल है न तो यह सिद्धान्ततः सही है और न अमल में यह पूरी होने वाली है। लैंड रेवेन्यू स्टेट सबजेक्ट है और उस पर टैक्स लगाना संविधान के अनुकूल भी है या नहीं इसमें संशय है और अगर संविधान उसके बीच में न भी आता हो तो यह कोई बचत की चीज नहीं है। पांच रुपये लगान देने वाला किसान कितना बचाता है ? पांच रुपए लगान देने वाले किसान की आमदनी २५ या ३० रुपए महीने हो सकती है। जिस किसान की आमदनी सवा सौ रुपया न हो उससे आपको यह मांगने का अधिकार नहीं है, और सवा सौ एक किसान की आमदनी तब हो सकती है जब कि उसके पास बीस एकड़ जमीन हो जो कि इर्रीगेटेड हो, और वह सौ रुपये लगान देता हो। इसलिए जहां तक किसान से लेने का प्रश्न है यह सैद्धान्तिक रूप से और व्यावहारिक रूप से दोनों तरह से गलत है, और जब आज के युग में हम समाजवाद का नारा लगाते हैं, तब तो इस प्रकार की उससे मांग करना उन सारे सिद्धान्तों के विपरीत पड़ता है। इसलिए यह २८ करोड़ रुपया जो आप इस तरह से लेना चाहते हैं, इस तरह से न लें और जैसा मैंने सुझाव दिया है उस तरह से लें तो किसी को भी तकलीफ नहीं होगी।

14 hrs.

एक तरफ हमने देखा कि बिड़ला जी ने ५० लाख रुपया डिफेंस फंड में दे दिया लेकिन दूसरी तरफ उनकी कम्पनियों में और निजाम में इतनी शक्ति नहीं है कि सरकार को ४ पर सेंट पर रुपया दे दें। ये बहुत सीधी सी बातें हैं। लेकिन समझ में नहीं आता कि जब हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी करों का ढांचा बनाते हैं तो कौन उनको सुझाव देता है या उनकी अन्तरात्मा में स्वयं सुझाव आते हैं।

फैक्टरीज रिस्क इंश्योरेंस स्कीम और गुड्स रिस्क इंश्योरेंस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत २७ से ३३ करोड़ रुपया आएगा। लेकिन इस रुपए को आमदनी में मानना सब से बड़ी भूल है। अगर सरकार यह मान कर चले कि कोई लड़ाई नहीं होने वाली है और कोई खतरा नहीं होने वाला है, तब तो इसको

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आमदनी में मान सकती है । लेकिन अगर लड़ाई नहीं होने वाली है और कोई खतरा नहीं है तब तो इन स्कीमों को जारी रखने का कोई सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता । यह रुपया तो इसलिए रखा गया है कि यदि दैव गति से किसी पर आपत्ति आवे तो जिस पर आपत्ति आवे उसको इसमें से रुपया दिया जाए । इस में से उसका भुगतान कर दिया जाएगा । तो जो भुगतान की रकम है उसको आमदनी मानना सब से बड़ी भूल की बात है । लेकिन वास्तविकता यह नजर आती है कि हम हर चीज को आमदनी का सीगा बनाना चाहते हैं । इस चीज को आमदनी मानना भूल है । इसे या तो हटा देना चाहिए या इसे आगे के लिए सुरक्षित रखना चाहिए ताकि जब समय आवे तो इसका उपयोग किया जा सके ।

एक बात सुन कर मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ । अभी तक तो कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोग भी सुबह से शाम तक यह कहते थे कि फैमिली प्लानिंग होना चाहिए और बर्थ कंट्रोल होना चाहिए और जन संख्या नहीं बढ़नी चाहिए । लेकिन कल श्री हनुमन्तैया जी ने कहा कि अगर हमको चीन से मोर्चा लेना है तो हमको भी धड़ाधड़ जन संख्या बढ़ानी चाहिए । मेरी समझ में उनकी बात नहीं आई । क्या वे इस देश की जन संख्या बढ़ा कर ७० करोड़ कर देना चाहते हैं । और अगर वह ऐसा चाहते हैं तब तो हमको चीनियों से दुगुनी स्पीड से जनसंख्या बढ़ानी चाहिए और उसके लिए जरूरी हो जाएगा कि ७०, ७५ और ८० वर्ष के बूढ़ों तक को बच्चे पैदा करने चाहियें नहीं तो हम चीन का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकेंगे । उनका गणित क्या है मैं समझ नहीं पाया । अगर उनकी दलील यह है कि चीन की तीन करोड़ की सेना है हमको भी इतनी सेना चाहिए, तो हम अपनी आबादी में से जो कि ४४ या ४५ करोड़ की है, दो तीन करोड़ की सेना बना सकते हैं । यह मुश्किल नहीं है । लेकिन अगर वह यह दलील दें कि जिस प्रकार चीनी अपने आदमियों को भेड़ बकरियों की तरह मरवाते हैं उसी तरह हमको भी अपने आदमी मरवाना चाहियें, तो मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि यह कोई बहुत विद्वत्ता की बात नहीं है, बल्कि यह कोई अक्ल की बात भी नहीं हो सकती । तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो कांग्रेस का चिड़ियाघर है इसके जो माननीय सदस्य यहां आकर बोलते हैं वे पार्टी के नाते बोलते हैं या अपने व्यक्तिगत विचार यहां रखते हैं । अगर उनको अपने व्यक्तिगत विचार यहां रखने की इजाजत है तो मेरा सुझाव है कि उन पर व्हिप नहीं होना चाहिए । हम देखते हैं कि चाहे जो बोल जाते हैं लेकिन जब राय देने का सवाल आता है तो हमारी तरफ नहीं आते और राय व्हिप के अनुसार देते हैं । तो मेरा कहना यह है कि या तो वे व्यक्तिगत बात न रख कर पार्टी की बात रखें, और अगर वे अपनी व्यक्तिगत बात रखते हैं तो उन पर व्हिप नहीं होना चाहिए ।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब समाप्त करें ।

श्री काशीराम गुप्त : सब जगह एक्स-प्लायटेशन होता है, हमारा भी होता है । नेता लोग ज्यादा समय ले जाते हैं और हम जैसे रह जाते हैं । मुझे थोड़ा समय और दे दिया जाए ।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जिनकी आमदनी १५०० रुपए है उन से आप ३ पर

सेंट कम्पलसरी डिपाजिट लेना चाहते हैं । जिसको १३० रुपए मासिक दिल्ली में मिलता है उसके खर्च का मैंने हिसाब लगाया है । अगर वह रूखी रोटी खाय, मोटा कपड़ा पहने, बच्चों के लिए मामूली किताब खरीदे, तो उसका खर्चा १४५ रुपये महीना होगा । चालीस रुपए का तो वह अनाज ही खा जाएगा, १५ रुपए मकान का किराया देगा, अगर उसके पास सरकारी मकान है, पांच रुपए की रोशनी जलाएगा, तेल साबुन का कुछ खर्च होगा । साग सब्जी, नमक का कुछ खर्च होगा, मसालों का कुछ खर्च होगा, कुछ चाय और चीनी का खर्चा होगा, कुछ बीमारी का खर्च होगा । तो इस तरह उसका १४५ रुपये खर्च होगा जो कि उसकी आमदनी से १५ रुए ज्यादा होगा । वह इस कमी को उधार ले कर, जिसको वह कभी भी नहीं वापस करता, पूरा करता है या ब्याज के नीचे पिसता रहता है । इस तरह वह अपना काम चलाता है । और उससे आप कहते हैं कि हमें बचा कर दे ।

इसके बाद मेरा निवेदन है मिनिस्टरों के बारे में । मेरा इस सम्बन्ध में औरों से मतभेद है । मेरा तो यही कहना है कि अगर इनको इन्हीं बंगलों में रहना है तब तो इनके खर्चे में कोई कमी होने वाली नहीं है, क्योंकि इनका स्टाफ उनमें रहेगा, सीक्योरिटी का बड़ा प्रबन्ध रहेगा और दूसरे खर्चे रहेंगे । लेकिन अगर इनको समाजवादी तरीके से रहना है तो उनको वैसा करना चाहिए जैसा दूसरे मुल्कों में होता है । एक जगह सब से लिए फ्लैट बनवा लें जिससे सब की सीक्योरिटी एक साथ हो सके और ये फ्लैट तीन तीन चार चार कमरों के हों, रिफरीजरेटर्स और एयरकंडीशनिंग को बिदा कर दिया जाए, तो बचत हो सकती है । वरना हम इनकी नुक्ताचीनी करते रहेंगे और ये सफाई देते रहेंगे । इससे कोई लाभ नहीं होगा ।

नेशनल डिफेंस फंड के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार का हाल यह है कि जो भी काम उसके अफसरों के हाथ में दे दिया जाता है उस में गड़बड़ होने लगती है । इमरजेंसी के शुरू के दस दिनों में तो काम उत्साह से चला और लोगों ने पैसा खुशी से दिया लेकिन उसके बाद टारगेट फिक्स किए गए और लोगों से जबरदस्ती वसूल किया गया और यहां सवाल किये जाते तो यह कहा जाता था कि कुछ शिकायतें आयी हैं । पर मेरा कहना है कि पिछले दो महीनों में जो वसूली हुई है उसमें ८० फी सदी दबाव के कारण हुई है । इसके अलावा कुछ बात नहीं है ।

अन्त में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो रकम आपने बजट में रखी है उससे ज्यादा भी ले सकते हैं लेकिन किसानों पर कम्पलसरी सेविंग स्कीम लागू न की जाए । इसको आप बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों, राजा महाराजाओं और करोड़पतियों से कम्पलसरी डिपोजिट द्वारा लें और सुपर प्राफिट्स टैक्स छोटी कम्पनियों से न लिया जाए, बड़ी कम्पनियों से वसूल किया जाए ।

आपने मुझे समय दिया इसके लिए धन्यवाद देते हुए समाप्त करता हूं ।

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Firozabad): Madam Chairman, this Budget mirrors the emergency that has overtaken us and is a measure of the austerity and sacrifice that the nation has to undergo in order to meet it. It was inevitable that the country should have a heavy dose of taxation and the rich and poor alike be called upon to share the burden. Whatever misgivings one may have about individual items the Finance Minister has tried his best to distribute the burden as equitably as possible. An effort of this size and magnitude was called for to meet the demand both of defence and development which are interlinked and interdependent.

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The Swatantra Party has an easy way out. I was amazed to hear the speech of its leader. It will ask our Anglo-American friends to underwrite our defence. It criticized us for lack of preparation when the Chinese attack came and now when we are preparing for it and imposing this burden on the nation, it is critical of this preparation. It forgets that even our best friends will not come to our help unless they are assured that we are in earnest about our own defence and are prepared to make the utmost sacrifice for it.

Several question marks hang round these taxation proposals. One question is whether the purpose of development will be fulfilled if in raising the rate of investment and saving consumption has to be reduced so much that the productive efficiency of the people suffers and their incentives are eroded. This applies to taxes on the necessities of life. On the one hand, we are trying to raise the living standards of the people and, on the other, we are making cuts in their purses which will not only cause privation but actual hardship.

The other question is whether in view of the new taxes the cost push and demand pull will enable the price line to be maintained. This applies to a number of taxes. Of course, measures for it have been taken, but it will be very difficult to maintain the price line unless very, very strict action is taken in this matter.

As regards the Super Profits Tax, I imagine that it will only hurt the nascent industrial enterprises which have not accumulated sufficient reserves; other companies will still have sufficient funds left over to raise the rate of dividend. One doubt which I have in my mind is whether 6 per cent dividend will attract equity capital towards new ventures when the ordinary rate for loans in business markets is about 8 or 9 per cent. This is one difficulty that this tax may create; otherwise, it will yield much more than Rs. 25 crores which have been budgeted for. I think, the extra earnings can be diverted towards reducing the burden of taxes on the necessities of life.

The challenge that has been posed before us by China is not only a military challenge but it is also an ideological challenge. It is a challenge to our modes of thinking and living. We have to prove our superiority in both ways. We have to prove that the welfare and the prosperity of the people can be better secured by the democratic way of life which respects both the liberty and the dignity of the individual than through regimentation by a dictatorship in which all rights and liberties are surrendered to the State.

What therefore, I am concerned with more is whether our economy is making an adequate response. Not only has there been a shortfall in the targets of the Second Five Year Plan, the pace of progress in the first two years of the Third Plan has also not by any means been encouraging.

14.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Agricultural production is largely dependent on the vagaries of the monsoon. Industrial production has been hampered by shortages of power, transport, coal, steel and imported materials. The rise in *per capita* income has been more than offset by the rise in prices. The working class consumer price index rose by 24 points while the *per capita* income rose only by 16 points. The problem of unemployment is no nearer solution.

What is it that ails our aconomy? To my mind waste, inefficiency and extravagance are built in the five-tired State that we are trying to build up in the shape of village panchayats, block committees, zila parishads, State legislatures and the Parliament. Far too much of our time is taken up in elections and the ill-will they generate has made a mockery of any corporate

life in the villages. The round of elections, petitions, re-election and petition goes on interminably and very little work in done. There is a premium on talk rather than on work. Panchayats are either dormant or ridden by factions and maliciously active. The setting up of these bodies at all levels has led to a diffusion of responsibility and if work does not get done, there is nobody to account for it.

What is the result? The result is that the common man does not feel any sense of security. There is insecurity in the villages and a qualitative depopulation is going on there.

The same about the administrative machinery. It is cumbersome, slow-moving, wasteful and corrupt. It gives the impression of an old automobile whose pistons have bacome loose. It consumes too much of petrol and mobiloil besides, makes much noise and emits a good deal of smoke but develops little traction power. The wages and salaries of the services and the commodities consume more than 50 per cent of our revenue budget. In addition, the illegal levies at every stage heighten the burden of the common man. The foremost question, therefore, is whether this five-tier structure is at all tenable under conditions of gross overpopulation, chronic poverty, poor illiteracy, excessive disparities in income and wealth and, as a sumulative result, the slow build-up of discipline and character.

The common man feels as helpless as he ever was, even during the time of our dependence. We are pursuing the goal of social justice but, I fear, even ordinary administrative justice has gone by the board. How then can we have that release of mass energy and enthusiasm that will catapult our economy from stagnancy into dynamism?

In our schemes the infra-structure receives too much investment and direct production not enough. We emphasise the more spectacular aspects of it against less noticeable though more lasting and fundamental improvements.

What is this economy in which the common man is crushed while the tax evaders and the blackmarketeers flourish? Where is the incentive for hard and honest work under these conditions. I plead that under the stress of emergency we should rationalise this structure, enforce greater efficiency and integrity in the administration and change the present benevolent drift to determined and purposeful action. Then only it will be possible for us to prepare ourselves adequately for the defence of the country and fulfil our five-year plans in a manner that the lot of the common man is improved.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is the eleventh time that I am listening to the debates on the budget proposals of the Finance Minister and having the honour of intervening and trying to meet some of the points raised by the hon. members. So, I have developed some sort of an expert image of the real attitude of the members when they make their expression of opinion on the budget proposals.

This year, I have the feeling that in their hearts they agree and they passionately feel that the budget that the Finance Minister has presented can be the only budget and they have no other alternative. Some of the hon. members have given expression to this feeling that both for development and defence this is the only budget that could have been prepared and presented to the House. Even those members who have tried to pick holes or attack or criticise have done so half-heartedly. If they have tried to express vehemently their notions or criticisms, they have faltered and become illogical because while on the one hand they were trying to say that the country must put up a strong defence and raise the resources, on the other hand they were trying to belittle the efforts that have

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been made by the Finance Minister and the Government. Therefore, my task in some respects has become easy because the criticism has neither been penetrating nor very logical and it would be my effort to point out some of the illogicality or illogical criticism that has been made as well as some of the inherent fallacies in some of the general attack and a pointed attack that has been advanced.

Now, coming to the smaller points that some of the hon. members referred to, the first one that I take is the point about labour—the contribution to the provident funds. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and also the hon. member opposite, Shri Indrajit Gupta —he made a very knowledgeable and informed; speech in this respect, but he also betrayed a bit of ignorance—said, "Why is it that you are not raising the contribution to the contributory provident funds?". In the other House also, the Members belonging to his party raised this point. He suggested that it should be raised to 8 per cent. As the House is aware, the Act provides for this and according to the legislation that the Parliament has passed, enquiries have to be made in respect of each industry bebefore the contribution to the provident fund is to be raised. We have completed enquiries in respect of four industries—cigarettes, engineering, iron and steel and paper other than the hand-made paper. In these four industries, from the 1st January, 1963, the contribution has been allowed to be raised to 8 per cent.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta South West): With your permission, Sir, I may state, this is exactly what I said that only in respect of four industries enquiries have been made.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Enquiries regarding 20 other industries are being vigorously pursued and very soon, when the enquiries are completed, the decision will be taken in this respect. Already, as the hon. member may be knowing, in coal mines, it has been raised to 8 per cent from 1st October, 1962.

Then, Sir, my hon. friend, Shri A. P. Jain made a point that the surcharge discriminates in favour of the unearned incomes and he gave a figure that the new additional surcharge works out to Rs. 5119 if it is wholly earned and Rs. 3981 if it is wholly unearned. This is true. But to say that we are discriminating against the earned income is not correct because when we say the total tax liability, the total tax liability at that particular stage, that is on Rs. 2 lakhs, if it is wholly earned, it is Rs. 1,42,826 and if it is unearned, it is much more—it is Rs. 1,53,075. So, there is no discrimination as such and, I think, his criticism is misconceived.

Then, Shri Indulal Yajnik said that the collection on purely personal income has declined between 1957 and 1961. He wanted to prove that the whole tax system is becoming regressive and he said, on personal income the contribution is going down. This he has probably quoted from an article published by Prof. Gadgil because the figures are the same. And that article says—as he himself also said —that the yield from income tax increased slightly from Rs. 152 crores in 1956-57 to Rs. 163 crores. That means to say, the increase is only of the order of Rs. 11 crores. But there is a fallacy in this because this ignores the fact that the entire corporate tax, as the House is aware, for the last two years has undergone a revolutionary change and this figure of Rs. 152 crores, which is quoted, includes income tax on companies profits which has since been separated as a result of the reforms made in the last two years and, therefore, the figure of today, that is, in 1962-63, which is Rs. 163 crores does not include any tax on profits of the companies. So, the comparable figures are not Rs. 152 crores and Rs. 163 crores. The comparable figures are Rs. 116 crores

which exeludes the tax on companies profits and Rs. 163 crores. Therefore, the increase is 40 per cent and not 7 per cent which the hon. Member has tried to make out. From that point of view, the contribution cannot be said to be insignificant.

Then, I come to the point raised by a number of hon. Members and this is about the return on investments in Government industrial undertakings. They said that it is very low. This criticism has been made several times and we have tried to give a clear picture. This year, the budget papers and the explanatory memorandum have tried to put the whole thing in the proper perspective. There are various types of industries: industries under construction, industries which are in the gestation period and the running industries. To lump them together and calculate the profit on the basis of the total investment will not be correct. Therefore, as the explanatory memorandum clearly explains, actually it should be like this. Out of the total investment, Rs. 144 crores are accounted for by undertakings under constructions. To calculate any profits over them is not a commercial practice. Rs. 183 crores only represents investments in undertakings which are running concerns. The net profits earned by these concerns during 1961-62 amounted to Rs. 8.46 crores, giving a return of 4·62 per cent. Of this, only Rs. 1·66 crores accrued to Government, while the balance was utilised for strengthening their reserves or for meeting the expansion programmes. Similarly, there are other concerns which have made very large profits—the State Trading Corporation earned a profit of Rs. 2·02 crores, the Hindustan Machine Tools Rs. 1·28 crores and then the Hindustan Antibiotics Rs. 77 lakhs. If you include the other concerns, it is not true to say that their contribution is negligible. It is true that the contributions or the resources from these concerns have not reached the figure that we expected. That is true. But the contribution is growing, and with the efficiency or the streamlining of their administration and when all this construction programme is complete, the contribution they are going to make will be the contribution that is expected of them in the course of the Third Plan. But to compare the contribution that they are expected to make at the end of the Third Plan or at the end of the period with their contribution today, right at the beginning is not justified.

A point was made about the slow utilisation of the external assistance. One hon. Member, Shri Deo, went so far as to say that on the one hand so far as military aid is concerned we must go in for massive aid; but so far as economic aid is concerned he says that if we utilise all the balance of external assistance we are having, there is no need to go in for foreign aid. This is the type of split personality of the hon. Member or the particular party to which he belongs, that so far as defence aid is concerned they want massive aid but so far as economic aid is concerned they do not want it. But that is not so, as the position stands.

Some hon. Members said that we took credit for Rs. 700 crores, that is the balance of the Second Plan, and that at the end of the first year of the Third Plan the unutilised portion of external assistance went up to Rs. 830 crores, and in the first nine months of the second year, that is 1962-63 there is a further authorisation of Rs. 450 crores, and it is said that if we utilise it rapidly there is no need for further assistance. But this point is entirely misconceived, because the very nature of the assistance involved is such that there is always a time lag between the authorisation and the utilisation. Either these aids are tied to certain projects: for example, take the Rourkela plant or the Bhilai plant. An agreement is signed for the expansion of the Bhilai programme. That goes over a period of four to five years. And once the agreement is signed, that aid is authorised; the

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amount of the aid is authorised. Now, it does not say that it would be utilised immediately; it cannot be utilised. Therefore, such project-tied aids have got to go over the period during which the project is completed. Similarly, there is a provision that the aid-giving countries make commitments in advance. Some of the Russian aids for various projects have been committed in advance for the Third Plan projects. Even in the Second Plan a particular portion of the aid was committed for the projects in the Third Plan, and therefore they can only be utilised when the particular moment arrives; it cannot be done before just because it has been announced or committed. But now the process of utilisation is much more rapid and the growing bulk of the aid is free credit. To meet our foreign-exchange requirements in the coming years there is no difficulty in utilising the free credit, non-tied credit, if it is utilised immediately. There is no time lag, and therefore the rate of utilisation of the foreign assistance is much higher.

For example, in 1961-62, the aid utilisation amounted to Rs. 248 crores. In the first nine months of the current year the utilisation went up to Rs. 229 crores. Therefore, there is an all-out effort that the utilisation of aid should be as rapid as possible, subject to the various conditions involved in it.

Then Shri Ramanathan Chettiar made a point that the Hindustan Steel Limited has made a loss of Rs. 19·47 crores in 1961-62 even though it is said that the production in all the three steel plants is going up. It is true that the Hindustan Steel Limited shows a loss of Rs. 19·47 crores in its accounts for the fiscal year 1961-62. The main reason for this is the large provision for depreciation which the company could make for the first time as a result of the increase in its income, following increase in production. For example, they allowed Rs. 27 crores depreciation because of the accumulation over the past years; they had to make this during 1961-62, as against a provision of Rs. 4·9 crores for depreciation in the previous year, that is 1960-61. This is the reason why the loss is shown. It is a nominal loss; it is not a resultant because on the one hand the production is going up and on the other the losses are accruing.

In addition, other appropriations totalling Rs. 18·87 crores, mainly consisting of past arrears of depreciation amounting to Rs. 17·8 crores, was also provided. This was in addition to that.

So, actually they had to take back to their reserve Rs. 27 crores plus Rs. 19 crores. And if allowance is made for this, it would be clear that the income of the company has improved considerably.

The hon. Member should also remember that the reference he has made is to the year 1961-62, since the completed balance sheet of the company for the year 1962-63 is not yet available. But there is a significant improvement in the company's income in 1962-63, and the budget estimates for 1963-64 take a credit for the recovery of Rs. 17·86 crores from the Hindustan Steel Limited. This is by way of interest at 5 per cent on the consolidated loan given by the Government. So this proves that the company is progressively doing well and there is no cause for alarm.

Then it is said, the hon. Member Shri Yajnik said, that the income of the common man has not increased in the same proportion as the increase in the direct and indirect taxation. He was meaning that the taxes are increasing more and the incomes are not increasing in that ratio. That is quite evident, particularly in an economy which is growing. In an earlier phase of economy, the backward economy, the efforts, the contribution made by the people as a result of the budgetary

resources, whether it is taxation or borrowing or other things, is less. It is growing. Certainly in the earlier stages it cannot grow. In a developing economy the proportion of tax revenue to the national income has got to increase, and it is not a surprising factor. But the quantum of increase that he has given, the relation, is not correct. Because, he has included this year's budget also when he takes the national income of 1961-62 on the one hand and the tax effort of 1963-64 on the other. So these two relations are not correct. And, secondly, when he takes the 1961-62 figure he does not take it at the 1961-62 prices on which taxes are levied—taxes are levied at the current prices —he does not do that; when he takes that figure he takes it at the 1948-49 prices, at the constant prices. Therefore, this is not a correct or a scientific way of correlation. It is like "heads I win or tails you lose". Therefore, if you connect these two things, the tax revenue as a proportion of the national income has moved up from 7·9 per cent in 1956-57 to 11 per cent in 1961-62. The contention of the hon. Member that the increase in Centre's direct taxes over the period 1957-58 to 1963-64 has been only 75 per cent is not correct. The increase has been as much as 132 per cent. In the case of indirect taxes, the increase, has no doubt been larger. This is not a phenomenon peculiar only to this country. If we compare with other countries, in Japan and Burma, for example, indirect taxes form 11·9 per cent of the national income; in Australia, it is 14·9 per cent, in U.K. 16·9 per cent, in France, it is 22·9 per cent as compared to 6·9 per cent in India in 1961-62. It has gone up, as I said earlier. But, as compared to these, the tax burden in indirect taxes is lower here.

Then, I come to the more general attack about arrears of income-tax and the charge that the Government is indulging in under-estimating of revenue. Taking the second one first, that is under-estimating of revenue, a point has been made, I think by Shri Morarka who very rightly said that no damage is done by under-estimating of revenue because it does not create any problem. I am not accepting the charge; I am only elaborating the point he made, that even the Government may err on the side of caution. Otherwise, if you are very optimistic about revenues and ultimately at the end of the year, you are found short of resources, that will create a bigger problem for the Government. Government may err on the side of caution. But, the facts are different. Since a large number of Members have made this point, I would seek the indulgence of the House to give some facts to show that there is no conscious effort on the part of the Government to deliberately under-estimate the revenue or do juggling with the figures or whatever you may call it. It is not that. It is inherent in the situation. The complexity of the tax system, our production, the complexity of the economic situation—there are so many uncertain factors involved in making the estimate about revenue receipts. That is inevitable. There is bound to be some change or some variation at the end of the year. That is the point. There is no deliberate effort on the part of the Government to make a conscious effort to under-estimate the revenue. For example, if you take the figures of the past 6 years, the second plan period and one year of the third plan, if you either take each year individually or the period as a whole, it is not possible to draw the conclusion that the additional taxation undertaken was in any way uncalled for or unnecessary. It was said that if you had correctly estimated the revenue receipts, you may not have had to come with a larger dose of taxation. That was the point made by another hon. Member. That is not true. If you look only at the budget estimates and the actuals, the impression is likely to be created that there was an under-estimate. But, two factors have got to be remembered. It has to be remembered that the actuals reflect not only the effect of

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the taxation proposals made at the time of introducing the budget, but also the changes in the rates made during the course of the budget. For example, additional excise duties were levied from time to time on petroleum products so as to wipe out the price differential which would have otherwise accrued to oil companies. The House is aware that the Minister for Oil made those proposals and that came as a revenue receipt. That was quite a good amount which could not have been anticipated.

The second factor is this. The Budget is presented on the 28th of February. Indirect taxation comes into effect from the following day. There is a whole month's collection which has to come in. Earlier, when the Budget proposals are made, we can only anticipate the revenue for 12 months and not the new taxes imposed in the coming budget. For example, if you take this year's tax proposals, the Budget proposals as presented by the Finance Minister estimated a revenue deficit of Rs. 22 crores. Indirect taxes total about Rs. 192 crores, leaving aside other taxes. If we take one month's collection, that comes to Rs. 16 crores: one-twelfth. Therefore, the revenue deficit is reduced by Rs. 16 crores. This sum of Rs. 16 crores, no budget-maker could anticipate last year, because, the Finance Minister himself, would not know in February, 1962, what taxes he is going to levy in February 1963. This is an important element. Because every year, in the last two or three years, we have been levying more excises or other taxes which we could not have anticipated 12 months in advance. If you take into account all this, what is the dimension of variation? The dimension of variation between the estimate of revenue receipts and actuals is 4·7 per cent. to be precise or about 5 per cent. That is not a very big variation. In some item, there may be a windfall later on and the House may have that impression. That impression is not correct, if you take an overall picture and the complexities due to the nature of our budget presentation and other factors involved.

All this is about indirect taxes. Take income-tax. Continuous efforts in recent years have been made to complete assessment in a large number of cases from year to year as well as to enforce advance collections in as many cases as possible. While these are very welcome steps in the interests of revenue, it is not possible to predicate their effect 12 to 15 months in advance. Even taking all these uncertain factors into account, the picture is this. In 1956-57, budget estimates were Rs. 512 crores and the atuals Rs. 568 crores. In 1957-58, the actuals were Rs. 687 crores as against an estimate of Rs. 651 crores. It is not always that the revenue is underestimated. In 1958-59, the atuals were less than the estimates by Rs. 17 crores: not more. These variations are the results of uncertain factors which cannot be anticipated, which cannot be correctly forecast.

There is another thing. When we levy indirect taxes, we have to go on a certain summary view of things. We take a quick look at things. Suppose we levy an excise duty. For security reasons, we cannot go into the details of every industry lest people should know that we are coming with excise duties on those industries. Therefore, we have to go on a summary basis, and all the information may not be correct, or complete in certain respects. In the case of indirect taxes, when we levy an excise, we have to make a quick estimate. Sometimes we may go wrong in a particular year. Another factor is our production. If you see the last 10 years, in one year, industrial production has gone up by 3 per cent, in another by 12 per cent or 11 per cent or 7 per cent. We cannot make an average. It is 5 per cent in one year. Industrial production goes up by 12 per cent in one industry. In the beginning of a year, an

industry is in the doldrums. In the midst of the year, there is a spurt in production. There is a rise of 12 or 15 or 20 per cent, and our receipts in excise go up. That is another important uncertain factor. The point remains that these changes occur. It may be by way of abundant caution. But, there is no deliberate effort to under-estimate revenue as a measure to improve resources.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): May I ask one question? What is the margin that he wants should exist between over-rating and under-rating of revenue? Is there a margin?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I said 5 per cent; it is 4·7 per cent. It is not more than that. I gave figures just now.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I am sorry; I did not hear.

I come now to the question of the hardy annual of economy in expenditure. This question is raised from year to year, and I agree, and I concede that this year it has assumed added importance. The Finance Minister himself in his budget speech has said that the need for continuous and more vigorous efforts in bringing down the expenditure and in eliminating all waste and in promoting economy is much more this year. That is true, and we are at one with the House in its anxiety to cut down all wasteful expenditure. But I want to plead with the House that we must have the proper perspective about what we want to do, and what the nature of the problem is and how it is being done. Let there be a complete awareness about it before we make any criticism about this matter.

First, the mistake is made of confusing civil expenditure, as it is called, with the administrative charges, that is, charges on personnel or pay and allowances and other things on the administrative services. But the general civil expenditure includes a host of many other things which are very essential.

I may just give a few examples. They include social and development services, public works, servicing of public debt etc. The more the borrowings for developmental needs every year, the more the service charges on public debts also increase. They are becoming more and more. Instead of going down, they are going up, and they have to go up. The figure is something like Rs. 186 crores or so for this year. Then, there are the grants to the States towards their Plan and other schemes. Then, there is the award on the basis of the Finance Commission's recommendations, under which we have to divert resources. All these come under civil expenditure. Therefore, to confuse civil expenditure with administrative charges will be a great mistake. If we cut down or bring down civil expenditure which includes service charges on public debts or the interest on public debts or other social and developmental needs, and the transference of the resources from the Centre to the States etc., then that will cut down the Plan itself. Therefore, this apprehension must be cleared first.

Then, we come to the question of the administrative services. That is a moot point. It is in respect of administrative services proper that one could legitimately hope for enforcing adequate economies.

Hon. Members will notice that as compared with the original budget provision of Rs. 70·31 crores, the administrative services are expected to cost Rs. 76·39 crores this year and Rs. 88·28 crores next year. Under this group head fall other major items of expentiture like general administration, police, external affairs, Audit and Parliament.

The biggest increase this year has been under the police. The police expenditure will exceed the current year's original estimate by Rs. 6·25 crores and for the next year by another Rs. 7·91 crores. As I explained

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the other day in the House, the net increase of Rs. 16 crores is accounted for by Rs. 14 crores in the police expenditure mainly for policing the border areas for our security, which the House accepts is inescapable and very necessary, and Rs. 2 crores for giving developmental aid to Sikkim and Bhutan which is also very essential. Otherwise, there is no increase in administrative services.

The House knows that since the emergency, a committee of three secretaries has been appointed and they are looking into the matter to prune all the service personnel. They have done it, and wherever necessary they are at it continuously and in a more vigorous manner. Their aim is that so far as the class III and class IV services are concerned, they should be reduced; that is what they are trying to do; they want to reduce it by 15 per cent. That is their aim and they are trying to do it. In other matters also, they are exercising a strict economy. All building programmes and others which are unnecessary and not connected with the emergency have been stopped, and very great care is taken in scrutinising all such proposals not connected with the emergency.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Stationery also?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The other instruments of economy are also there. Every department has an economy committee. Then the Special Reorganisation Unit is there. For a number of years, we have been trying to set up these watch-dogs of economy so that there is a constant effort. We cannot apply the axe in each Ministry or in each department or in each section, because the problems are different. We have to see that everyone who is there is doing his work to the best of his capacity. Therefore, over a period of years we have been trying to peep into the problem and we have met with some success. In the light of the needs of the emergency we have proceeded more vigorously and we are trying to prune all that can be pruned.

Shri Vishram Prasad (Lalganj): There will be a cut in the class III and class IV services?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As regards the secretaries or additional secretaries or joint secretaries, at the highest level we go into every case of appointment, and we sanction only those which we find to be useful. While it is good that we must economise, it is also true that false economy will hamper progress. False economy will defeat the very purpose which we are aiming at. So, we have got to look at the question from that point of view. I now come to the question of prices. A number of hon. Members including the senior Members have raised this question. Some have said that Government have failed to hold the price-line. Some hon. Members went so far as to say that it is the moral obligation of Government to hold the price-line, but which they have not fulfilled.

An Hon. Member: Is that not so?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is true, and Government attach very great importance to the question of holding the price-line. It is not only in the present conditions in which we are that it is necessary, but for a number of years, we have been emphasising this, and even in the Third Plan, the emphasis has been put on holding the price-line, because our experience during the Second Plan was that over a period of the Second Plan the prices went up by 30 per cent, and, therefore, our effort has been to stabilise prices. We have been trying to do so; particularly in a situation like this when our defence expenditure is being expanded, there will be a tendency towards greater pressure on the demand, and we have to look to it from this point of view. The House is aware that the Planning Minister

came forward with a scheme, and he has kept the priorities ready so that in case of any spurt of prices in a particular situation he will be able to deal with it. But let us examine what the situation is today.

All sorts of things are said that the prices are going up and in every sphere. But it is not true that these rises have been as a result of the budget proposals only. It is because of certain historical reasons that the budget comes at a time in February when the slack season is over, and the busy season begins. So, always the prices tend to rise, and there has been the historical phenomenon of a tendency for the prices to rise after February, not because of the budget proposals or anything of that sort but because of the seasonal factors. Therefore, the budget proposals of a nature such as these may tend to add to the prices in respect of the commodities on which taxes have been levied. We have taken ample powers under the Defence of India Rules to enforce that the prices are not allowed to rise beyond a point, beyond the limit of the taxation that we have imposed, and we have published what the prices would be.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: But the States are also levying taxes on essential commodities, in the form of sales-tax, for instance.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: When we make the proposals we take all that into consideration.

The point is that we have taken ample powers, and it is our policy and it is our determination to see that the prices do not rise beyond the limit of the tax. I want the House to appreciate this. Let us have the proper perspective about prices. If you see the last two years you will find that, there has been a stability of of prices. Apart from that in regard to foodgrain prices, if you see the index for the last ten years, you will find that the foodgrain prices indices have not increased very much. They are more or less stabilised. Even in regard to essential commodities, the prices have been allowed to rise only in a reasonable way.

Several hon. Members sought to challenge this statement. They said that it is the stock argument of the Planning Commission, the Finance Ministry or the Government. But the fact remains that the wholesale price index at present is still no higher than what it was at the beginning of the Third Plan. For the week ending 23rd February 1963, the wholesale price index was 126.2 whereas at the beginning of the Third Plan, it was 127.5. Hon. Members have referred to a statement in the *Economic Survey* that there was a renewed pressure on prices and between April and August 1962 the general price level increased by 6·1 per cent. While this is true, it is not correct to make a partial statement of facts and draw inferences therefrom. As I said, the seasonal factor is important. We take only a few months when prices are high and do not take other months when they go down. After November 1962, there has been a decline in the price level and the wholesale price index, which was 130.6 in November 1962, had come down to 125.8 by the end of the year; in contrast to the previous year when there was an increase of 1.7 between the beginning of the year and the end of February, the increase during the same period in 1963 has been somewhat smaller—only about one point. This increase is also not so much due to prices of cereals as to the recovery in prices of raw cotton and raw jute which had fallen to low levels. In stating these facts, Government do not want to create a sense of complacency; as a matter of fact, Government has no attitude of complacency about the prices. But in dealing with this question, hon. Members should keep a proper perspective. Holding the price line dose not necessarily mean absolute stability of prices. That never exists. In an economy like ours or in any economy anywhere in the

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world where it is growing or whether it is even developed, there will be variation in prices—this is very important to remember—and efforts have to be made, both fiscal and monetary, to bring about a suitable correlation of prices. This is so in a developed economy, but it is much more so in an economy like ours which is developing and where rapid progress is being made and it is becoming more and complicated in the context of agricultural production and industrial production. To say that prices should not rise and will not rise is to admit that one does not understand the problem.

Therefore, we must know what is the meaning of stability of prices. The only reasonable objective which a government can keep before itself—and this Government has kept it—is to maintain the prices of essential articles of consumption at levels which are not too high, considering the incomes of the people. Judged by this standard, it is significant to note that the index of cereals—this is a very important point which I would like the House to note because it is the poor man's main concern, the people's main concern—is 101·7 showing thereby that since 1952-53, which is the base year, that is over a period of the last so many years, cereal prices have risen only by 1·7 per cent. I consider it a great achievement for the policy of Government. The index for rice and jowar is 108, for bajra 111, for pulses 102 and for wheat and gram 88 (less than the base; it has declined by 12 per cent).

The index for a several other articles has gone up much more.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Prices of paddy have gone down considerably.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am giving the perspective over a period of many months, not over a limited period of a week. The index of edible oils is somewhat higher. The price of cotton manufactures has gone up. But the point to remember is that in regard to basic consumer goods like foodgrains, a reasonable stability over a period of years has been maintained. In regard to other consumer articles, the rise over a period of ten years cannot be considered to be inordinate in view of the simultaneous increase which has occurred in the incomes of the population. That is the conclusion which emerges which I would ask the House to appreciate.

Then I come to the last point—about inequality. Shri Daji and Shri Kamath referred to it. A pointed reference was made to it by stating that 60 per cent of the population live on less than Rs. 25 a month whereas 10 leading houses in the corporate sector own 34 per cent of the total paid up capital, meaning thereby that inequality is increasing. The hon. Member has quoted from a report which is not yet published. He might have got it from some source. But I am in a little difficulty because although I have read it privately, I cannot follow the same standard in quoting from an unpublished document or an incomplete document. They are still at it. But since he has quoted, it, I would like to say only this that very characteristically he has quoted something to suit only his point of view, that is, pertaining to the lowest category.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Is the quotation correct?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is what I am coming to. The lowest 10 per cent of our people have only 22 nP per day as their income and the higest 10 per cent has come to appropriate 36 per cent. This is what he stated, but he has forgotten to quote the other conclusion of the Committee. During the last few years, as a result of developmental activities and the various plans, the top 10 per cent has benefited. That is true, but I would take the liberty of quoting what he has not quoted. I do so very

reluctantly because, as I said, it is not a published doument. They have said that the bottom 20 per cent of the population has also benefited. If he had quoted this also, the picture would have been complete. But he quoted only what suited his own point of view.

Shri Daji: How much have they benefited?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is my difficulty. I cannot take liberty with what they have said. I will only request the hon. Member to await the report. These are only their tentative conclusions. They are analysing correlating and synthesising data and they will give their final report.

In an economy like ours, in spite of the best efforts that we are making and the various plans we are having to stimulate a dynamic economic growth, the fact remains that inequalities are there. But it is not correct to say that the inequalities will go on increasing as they seek to argue. In spite of the fact that the top 10 per cent bracket have benefited, the poorer section, people in the rural areas, workers in industrial areas, labourers and the farmers have been benefited. They represent the 20 per cent bottom bracket. Therefore, the conclusion the hon. Members have drawn is not correct. It is true—this is also borne out by the policies formulated by Government in various plans which are accepted as being in the right direction—that over a period, over a number of years, inequality is bound to decrease. Much of the investment is in social and educational needs for increasing the stability of the general economy, for agricultural production, for creating a sound industrial base and so on—all these resulting in a more dynamic growth, higher national income, and higher *per capita* income. All this is bound to benefit the bottom section of the people, ultimately breaking the vicious circle of poverty, backwardness, more inequalities and a regressive economy. This is bound to happen.

A point was made about 10 houses controlling 34 per cent of corporate shareholding to show that concentration of wealth in the industrial group has increased. According to them, the ten leading houses had an interest of one kind or other in 1951 in 876 companies with a share capital of Rs. 205 crores. In 1958 in 929 companies with a share capital of Rs. 297 crores they had some interest. This shows that concentration of wealth in particular hands is increasing. That is the argument. But that is not true because they have not said majority controls, they have only said some interest one way or other. Some interest or owning some shares does not mean control of these companies.

I might quote from the Reserve Bank study made some time ago to show the diversion of ownership in shares. It does not show concentration. There may be some increase, but it does not lead to the conclusion they have drawn, because that study shows in the income group up to Rs. 25,000, 23 per cent increase in the share holders of the corporate sector. The second income bracket, from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 1 lakh, shows 40 per cent increase, while the group Rs. 1 lakh and above only 11·7 per cent. This shows that the shares are more and more owned not only by the upper middle class but also by the middle class, and therefore this is a tendency against reaction. I do not draw any absolute conclusion that there is no need for any action. Since the hon. Member says there is increase in concentration, I am only saying that this is a diverse economy, various factors are at work, and this is a factor working towards more democratisation of the corporate sector, that the industrial base is widening more and more to the middle or upper middle class. Our effort should be, to accelerate this process so that ultimately by a vigorous economic growth, a sound industrial base and a progressive agriculture, we are able to break the spiral of inequality in incomes. From that point of view,

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this Budget and the economic policies of the Government are in the right direction, and they will not only subserve rapid development, but also go towards putting up a strong and effective apparatus against the enemy.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): I will draw the attention of the House to two sentences used in the speech of the Finanec Minister, as they are very important for us to remember when we discuss this Budget.

Firstly, he said:

> "First and foremost, there is the need to increase production and accelerate the pace of development. The growing claims of defence and development cannot be met except on the basis of an expanding volume of production. By far the greater part of the responsibility for increasing production rests with the private sector;"

If we remember this, we will find that much of the criticism that is levelled against him to the effect that he wants to drive away the private sector is not correct. But, if, by inadvertance, by the steps that are being taken, the result is that the private sector is somehow or other smothered, then it is for him to consider whether those steps are conducive to the well being of this country.

The second sentence, in fact a very smalll clause, that he uttered was that he had succeeded in stabilising the crisis. Translating it into pure language, it will mean that he has perpetuated the crisis. The crisis exists in our country, and this Budget has succeeded in perpetuating it for all time to come.

The hon. Deputy Minister went to very great lengths to suggest that they are not wasting money. He also suggested to us that the investment in the public sector had been yielding good results. I do not know from where he gets his figures, but I have got figures from the Explanatory Memorandum and also from the Public Accounts Committee Reports for 1962-63, and I find that on an investment of Rs. 9,20.42 crores in 43 companies owend by the Government or more or less owned by the Government, the yield is 0.93 per cent. I do not want to use the expression "shameless achievement', but I say, and I will not refrain from saying, that this is not an achievement of which anybody can be proud.

We are going to levy super profits tax making those who are earning huge profits pay us some tax over and above the amount of the standard profits of six per cent. We therefore virtualy accept the proposition that each one who invests must be able to get a return of six per cent. Why is it then that we are lacking in sufficient energy and efficiency to secure this return this minimum return, on the investment that we have made in the public sector? It therefore appears to me very incongruous that some friends here should be very quick to suggest that we must nationalise this and nationalise that. What is the effect of the nationalisation that is there? Has the nationalisation that we have effected brought us a good return, or are we going to have more taxes for the purpose of nationalisation and again increasing the taxes for the purpose of nationalisation and bleed the whole country? That cannot be the object in view. Therefore, I say that the remedy that is suggested must be commensurate with the picture that we have got and the perspective that we can perceive of our economic development.

We have got a picture of the various investments that we have made in, apart from the 43 companies, the big five corporations which we are running and the great monster, the State Trading Corporation. With all the monopolies that are available to them,

the net return to the Exchequer is negligble.

For the ordinary man in the street, what is more important is not the economic theories of he various professors, but his domestic economy. We are going to tax kerosene, and various arguments are advanced why we should tax it, and tax it to this particular limit, without for a moment realising what the fate of the poor man who gets hardly Rs. 100 a month will be and how many such men there are.

Already we are providing for a compulsory system of saving for all those who earn Rs. 125. This morning I sat down to enumerate the kinds of people who will come into this picture. There will be barbers, the small carpenters, the small blacksmiths. Then there are the masons; there are the ordinary coolies of the Delhi railway station some of whom earn about Rs. 8 a day. There are the small book-sellers, bidi-walas, pan-walas, scooter-walas, rehri-walas, tonga-walas, phut-phut walas all sorts of people will be bracketed in this.. (*An. Hon. Member*: Beggars also) How are we going to assess their income? What is the machinery that we are going to employ? What expenditure will be incurred on this? What hardship will be imposed on all these people by having this scheme of compulsory savings? It is a colossal task that we have undertaken. I am afraid that instead of getting more money we will increase corruption. The inspector or whosoever may be appointed will go and assess somebody's income. He will say:

नहीं हजर, दो रुपये कमाता हूं। अच्छा एक रुपया दो।

If he pays him one rupee, he will put down his income at Rs. 1,000. How are the Government's coffers going to increase from such a source? It is very doubtful.

Then what about the super profits tax? On the one hand we are advancing loans; there are certain big corporations like ICI, etc. which give loans to other companies and we also advance loans to these corporations. It is after these loans are repaid that these companies declare dividends. Under the present circumstances, what will happen? There will be no reserves available and the loans would remain unpaid. Is it proper economy to levy a tax of this nature? Would it not have been better, if more tax was wanted, to utilise our powers to raise the rate of corporation tax? I find that there is justification in saying that the capital will become shy. People will not invest for getting just a six per cent return. Just now the hon. Deputy Minister, Shri Bhagat said, that these are small investors; their investment is greater. It is these people who will not be able to get a proper return on their investments. The smaller units are generally efficient and they will be hit harder. The bigger ones which have built up their reserve fund may not have to pay so much. Some of them may even be able to manipulate things. They will not so much be affected as those whose income is increasing only because of their efficiency. This aspect may be reviewed by the hon. Minister. We should not out of sheer obstinacy, stick to the point because it has come out in the Budget. Another question crops up here over and over again. Emphasis is laid on it by some people here as well as by Government to some extent; huge amounts of arrears of income-tax, estimated at Rs. 135 or Rs. 150 or Rs. 170 crores. I have come across any number of cases where the assessees appear to have gone insolvent. Year in and year out, the income-tax officer persists to assess even those who have become insolvents, who have filed their insolvency petitions and these notices have reached the income-tax departments. Yet they are asked to submit returns. Who is there to fill up the forms? There is penalty be-

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cause the form has not been filled up. I do not know how this department works. If these Rs. 135 crores is made up only of such amounts, God help us. I do not know whether this sum represents a true picture. Then they say there are holes, which we call leakages. They are not holes; they are big doors. You can plug the holes but you cannot close the doors. This is what is happening about our revenue.

I wrote a particularly long letter to the Railway Minister once that each sugar factory in U.P. saves not less than Rs. 1,04,000 in freight on sugar cane. That is a saving on freight alone. But that means an extra quantity of sugarcane which is not shown in the account books. The extra sugar cane that is brought in a surreptitious manner is turned into sugar and that sugar is also not shown in the yeild; consequently, income-tax is not paid on that, nor are the excise duties paid. With ordinary mathematic calculations, I reached the conclusion that about Rs. 3 crores is lost on railway freight only in U.P. That means nearly Rs. 30 crores worth of sugar escapes excise duties. Over and above that there is the sales tax. Why such a thing is not properly looked into passes my comprehension. This is not a small loss that we are suffering. Year in and year out, for the last ten years we have been saying these things and we have not yet found any remedy for it. We have not understood what type of sabotage taxes place in Jammu and Kashmir. Every year one lakh of sleepers just go away with the floods into Pakistan; we get not a farthing out of it. Unfortunately this year three lakhs of sleepers were just washed away. Our railway lines are not working properly because of lack of sleepers; the speed of trains has been brought down. But we are allowing sleepers to be washed away to Pakistan. The year before last, we had one big fire at Dhilawan and Rs. 1.89 crores worth sleepers were just burnt.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not discussing the Railway Budget.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am discussing the leakage of revenue by the Government and the losses that we are incurring. It is only on account of these serious losses that there is this heavy taxation. If these had been plugged, probably, it would not have been so. After all, what is the Railway? It is also yielding to us revenue and puts money into our coffers and we get a proper return on the Railways on account of the report of the Railway Convention Committee.

I will have to take some more time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he may continue tomorow. We have to take Private Members' Business now.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTEENTH REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): Sir, I beg to move:

> "That this House agrees with the Fifteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 13th March, 1963."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That this House agrees with the Fifteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 13th March, 1963."

The motion was adopted.

15.30 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE* CONCENTRATION OF ECONOMIC POWER—*contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion of the following resolution moved by Shri Bhagat Jha Azad on the 7th December, 1962:

> "This House is of opinion that while no efforts should be spared to strengthen the defence of the country to fight out the Chinese aggression, constant vigilance should be kept against the possibility of concentration of economic power and wealth, increase in inequality of income and rise in prices which may undermine our resolve of setting up a socialist society."

The time allotted is two hours. We have taken four minutes. One hour and 56 minutes are left.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): The resolution is very important; it it all embracing and concerns very important problems of the day, and therefore I request that the time should be increased. This is the desire of so many other Members also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is that the desire of the House?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): That is the unanimous request.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us see.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): I do not think that the time should be increased. There are other resolutions also and they must be given a chance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will continue and see.

Shri Bhakwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Before I commence my speech on the resolution, I am glad that the House, by an overwhelming majority, has said that this resolution is very important, with the exception of some Members of the Swatantra party who have said that the time for this resolution should not be increased. You know very well that those friends who are the citadel of reaction in this country would certainly oppose such a resolution. But I need not go in to the details now. In due course I will prove what they are doing in this country and how economic power is being concentrated in the hands of a few. This resolution itself is self-explanatory. The first part of the resolution says:

> "....no efforts should be spared to strengthen the defence of the country."

On that we are all unanimous. But I would only show to the House how there are two tendencies in this country, and how they are trying to subvert all our efforts not only in the cause of strengthening the defence of the country but also in the matter of economic development, both of which are inter-related. The most vociferous the notable ferocity of the non-combatants who are, from the public platforms, shouting that they want a war-time leadership in this country and by that way they are trying to create a situation by which they want to tell us that in this country, there is no strong Government or there is no strong leadership. That is one of their planks of attack in the present emergency. The most important point of theirs is that the Plan should be scrapped.

The other day, one of the brilliant men of this country, Shri Babubhai Chenoy, said that there should be no super profits tax but there should be salt tax! Secondly, he advised that the Planning Commission should be asked to scrap the entire Plan so that we can strengthen the defence of the country very nicely. The purpose for which I have brought this resolution is this: the resolution says that we are very much concerned with

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

seeing as to how these forces are trying to concentrate, in the name of emergency, their economic power and to increase their own concentration of economic power and wealth.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Mr. Chenoy is a Congressman.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: But my hon. friend, Shri Mahida, who is not a Congressman, was also a Congressman just before the elections, and he also held the same views.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I never had any economic power.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I would prefer Shri Mahida to reply and rebut these facts which are placed before the House later. Any public speech as in a seminar will not do here. Therefore he should wait and have his chance. I was saying that our difficulty is that on the one hand, they are saying that they want to support and strengthen the defence of the country. They are saying it with one voice: that it is essential that the economic fabric of the country should be strengthened. On the other hand, they are trying to weaken those things. Therefore, I have brought this resolution that in this country, in the name of the emergency, conditions should not be created by which economic power is concentrated in the hands of a few wealthy persons. The inequality between the different income-groups should not be increased. Those people should not have the direction or control of the press, the monopoly of the press, in their hands so that the miseries of the poor can increase and they can have a heyday.

The present budget that has been introduced makes the position very clear. Since the past three or four days we are seeing that the tax burden falls more on those bellias which are empty; the tax burden is less on those who are rich citizens in this country, and yet, shouting is coming from them. As I said yesterday, the Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the millowners, the millionaires, the monopoly press controlled by the super profits tax-walas, are all shouting in this way and trying to show that in the emergency all plans should be scrapped; that there should be nothing. So much so, that I am sure that tomorrow and the day after, the Chambers of Commerce and Industry in their meeting would want us to say that the 1956 Industrial Policy resolution should be revised to the extent that these things which are should be revised to the extent that these things which are in the public sector, which are very much vital for the country, as the resolution says very clearly, are given up and those friends are allowed to evade the public sector and devour all that is being done in the interests of the public.

The other day, one of those people asked the Minister of Mines and Fuel that their capacity should be allowed to increase to 10 million tons in the matter of oil. At present, it is six million tons. Very rightly, the Minister of Mines and Fuel, Shri K. D. Malviya said that the capacity in the areas in which they lie is not so much that they can produce or distribute more than six million tons. So, on the one hand, they are shouting very loudly that they want to support the war effort; that they want to strengthen the defence of the country. But, on the other hand, they are trying to subvert the entire thing.

The report of the Mahalanobis Committee has not yet been sent to us. But I am sure that the conclusions of that committee are very obvious. What those economists have said is very clear to us already with naked eyes. I would give some figures; I would place them before the House just before our Minister of Planning. Now the Deputy Minister of Finance was quoting some figures. He was telling us that those figures do not clearly show that there has been a concerntration of wealth and economic power in fewer hands. He was quoting some figures I would

also like to quote some figures from the Annual Report on the working and administration of the Companies Act, 1956. Then we will be able to judge and see how they are creating the concentration of economic power and wealth and income in fewer hands, how there is this inequality of wealth and income created. Let there be atleast some broad principles according to which we can judge these things. For example, one of these criteria may be the decline in the number of firms in an industry, especially if such a decline is accompanied by rising profits and higher dividends, or by a decrease in the number of shareholders; also if complaints of rising barriers to entry of new firms are there. Then there may be adverse movement of per unit costs indicating non-realisation of technological economies inherent in the enlargement of the unit size of production. Lastly, price-rises are higher than 'fair selling prices', and appropriation of profits, particularly at the expense of adequate replacement provision or modernisation. Let us see if in the present circumstances these things are there before these big sharks. Let us see whether it is not a fact that at the cost of the public the price, which is not a fair price, is being raised in this country. Let us see whether it is a fact or not: whether the number of companies is decreasing. On the other hand, we find that fresh capital is increasing. Let us find out whether it is a fact or not: that the managing agency is decreasing. It is being said that their number is decreasing. But is it not a fact that in this country only three managing agency houses are controlling much of the things? Let us find out whether these facts are true or not. And then we will be able to come to the conclusion whether economic power is being concentrated in fewer hands, in spite of all our efforts.

We have promised that we shall give to this country a socialist pattern of society. We have promised that in this country efforts will be made to see that there is no widening of inequality. But what do we find? In spite of our policies, that gulf is widening; power is being concentrated in fewer hands. I will give the figures of new registrations during the years 1955-56 to 1961-62 among the private companies. In 1955-56, their number was 1269 and their authorised capital was Rs. 8917 lakhs. In 1961-62, there was a small increase in the number, which rose to 1,415, but the authorised capital went up to Rs. 14,567 lakhs. I will now come to paid-up capital. In 1955-56, the number of private companies was 20,299 with a paid-up capital of Rs. 333 crores. The number of companies goes down to 18,758—by about 2000—but would you like to know how much the paid-up capital increased? The paid-up capital increased to Rs. 945 crores, *i.e.* more than double. What does this show? Is it not obvious to the House and to the country that, there is concentration in the hands of a very few? I am quoting the figures from the Government bulletin.

I come to now registrations between 1957 and 1962. The number of private companies in 1957-58 was 896 with an authorised capital of Rs. 4,972 lakhs. In 1961-62, the number went up to 1,400 no doubt, but the authorised capital went up to Rs. 14,567 lakhs. I come to the number of companies at work between 1957 and 1962. 19,984 was the number in 1957 and their paid-up capital was Rs. 532 crores. The number again went down to 18,000, but the paid-up capital want up to Rs. 945 crores.

These figures will show even to a blind man how in spite of our policies and in spite of what we are doing under the Companies Act, gradually the smaller ones are being squeezed out and wealth and economic power is gradually being concentrated in the hands of a few. This is in the case of big persons.

10 selected groups of large companies had interest of one kind or another in 876 companies with a total share capital of Rs. 205 crores. That goes up in 1958 to Rs. 277 crores dis-

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tributed among 929 companies. Shri Bhagat says that can be partly true, but what does he say to the fact that there has been a tendency towards the accumulation and concentration of the means of production? In the cement industry, it is found that one major group accounts for 45 per cent of the total output. Can it be said that this is false? Is it not correct that in chemicals, excluding paints and varnishes, the top group accounts for 23 to 32 per cent of the total output? The greatest concentration, however, has taken place in the engineering industries, particularly in machines and electric fans. Here the topmost group accounts for 88 and 51 per cent of the total output respectively. These figures clearly show that day by day the concentration is increasingly.

Let me come to the common man. Is it not true that in the case of agricultural labour, the average wage declined by 10 per cent by 1959, compared to 1956? Worse still, agricultural wages seem to be lower in 1959-60 than in 1950-51. There are 60 million agricultural labourers in India and their real earnings is going down. Let the Government say it is wrong. It cannot be wrong.

In the case of industrial labour, the real earnings registered will be considerably less. When their earnings are going down, what do you find among the wealthy classes? Let me give figures about the income distribution. These are very revealing. Taking the monthly pre-tax income in 1955-56, 25 per cent of the population in this country got under Rs. 10; Between Rs. 10 and Rs. 19 it was 44 per cent; between Rs. 22 and Rs. 29 it was 17 per cent; Rs. 200 it is only 0.3 per cent. You also find that the top 1 per cent had 10 per cent of the national income after tax. 0.079 per cent of the top population earned 4.08 per cent of the total national income. The corresponding percentage in 1953-54 was only 3.92. I hope when the Mahalanobis Report comes, I will not be very wide off the mark when I quote these figures. These figures speak for themselves. It is not that we are dogmatic; we are not like our friends to the right saying that this is not correct and this should not be allowed to be said. In all walks of life, they are trying to strangulate.

Let me take, for example, the monopoly press. Only one small thing had been done; they had been called upon to make some sacrifice for the country. Let us see how this monopoly press which reports the parliamentary proceedings misleads the people in the country. Last time this House was discussing the Colombo proposals and I had been to my constituency, Bhagalpur. The electorate there is very enlightened. One lawyer friend of mine asked me, "I find from the press that the opinion on the acceptance of the Colombo proposals was very evenly divided in the House"' I said, no. But he said, kindly see the *Statesman*. I saw the *Statesman*, a very responsible paper. On the 24th January, it quoted 8 speakers, of whom 4 spoke in support of the proposals and 4 against. But it very conveniently missed to mention 10 speakers who supported the proposals and only 1 who opposed them. That is how they are trying to spread this information. Another paper is the *Times of India*, the greatest sinner. On the 25th, the *Times of India* quoted 13 speakers. This will be a very good privilege motion in the House and I shall bring it up after some time, if they continue to do like this. It quoted 13 speakers, 7 against the Colombo proposals and 6 for them. But it conveniently forgot to mention 12 speakers who supported the Colombo proposals and only one who opposed it. Thus, in every walk of life, this monopoly press tries to give the idea to the country that there is no concentration of economic power and no growing inequality of income..

I now come to income-tax returns.

Sir, I would say—these figures we have collected with great pains, others can easily have the figures to rebut them—that in respect of income-tax returns, the share of top one per cent assessees has fallen from 13 per cent to 10 per cent. It is said that in this country income-tax is one measure through which we are trying to shorten the gulf. It is often said that here is a leveller which is trying to shorten the gulf. But what do we find? I again say, Sir, that if the Malhalanobis Committee's report comes to light—Nandaji has promised that it will come up in another session—I will not be wide off the mark when I say this, that the share of top one per cent assessees has fallen from 13 per cent to 10 per cent and that of top two per cent has fallen from 18 per cent to 14 per cent. Therefore, the topmost small group has actually increased its share.

Now I come to the question of land. What do you find? In respect of land the figures show that 20 per cent of the population owned only 0.79 per cent of the land while the top 20 per cent owned 69.97 per cent. I would like to ask Nandaji what happened to the land measures of the Government? Nothing has happened. On no front are they working We have given this great pledge to the country that this widening of the gulf will not be allowed to be there. But it is happening just the other way.

We find that gradually the gulf is increasing in all spheres. In spite of the promise that the Government gave to the country that it will try to decrease this inequality of income, it has not done it, because had such a measure been functioning we could not have seen these heroes of the Vivian Bose Commission's report. These heroes would not have been there had the Government effectively taken steps to bring about what they had said. Not only that, there are still many other big heroes in this country whose cases have not been allowed to come to light.

We know—very often it has been said in this House as also in the Rajya Sabha—that the cases of the New Asiatic Insurance Company and the Ruby Company have been looked into. But their reports are not forthcoming. There also there is the same story, certain very serious things have been done. I would mention, for the enlightenment of the House, only one or two things that have been mentioned in them. Let not the Government give the reports, but a majority of persons in this House and also outside know what is contained there. I would like to ask Nandaji, is not the enquiry made into the working of the New Asiatic Insurance Company a proof to show how they are trying to concentrate their power and how they are trying to misuse it? I am told the report has suggested that there was a regular conspiracy to falsify books of account systemically and manipulating profits from year to year for the purpose of showing a rosy picture before the shareholders. That is what the New Asiatic Company, of which Shri L. N. Birla has been the Chairman for a long time, is doing. It is also said there:

> "The company has withdrawn by manipulating accounts without disclosing the nature of payment and used for purposes best known to the company."

Nobody knows why you are allowing this to be done here when you want everything to be fair and above board. Let the Government say that what I have said is wrong; I would like to be rebutted. But, Sir, my statements are correct. Let those reports see the light of day, and along with the heroes of the Vivian Bose Commission's report let these heroes also be brought to book. Let that report also be allowed to be discussed in this House.

Sir, as I said we have given a pledge to the majority of the people

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in this country, those who are bearing the heaviest burden to defend the honour, the integrity and dignity of this country, that we will shorten the gulf of disparity. That should be once more re-assured in this House by the Planning Minister and through him the Government, that they would do their maximum to see that concentration of power in the hands of a few is not allowed to grow, that inequality of income is not allowed to increase, that prices are not allowed to be manipulated by these friends in their own interest and thereby create more hardship, more burden and more misery for the poor at the cost of luxury, at the cost of pleasure and at the cost of many other things for a few sections in the society.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

> "This House is of opinion that while no efforts should be spared to strengthen the defence of the country to fight out the Chinese aggression, constant vigilance should be kept against the possibility of concentration of economic power and wealth, increase inequality of income and rise in prices which may undermine our resolve of setting up a socialist society."

There are two amendments. Are hon. Members moving them?

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav (Bara Banki): Sir, I beg to move:

That at the end of the Resolution, the following be added:—

> "and with that end in view—
>
> (i) the salaries of Government servants should not be less than Rs. 100 and more than Rs. 1000 per month;
>
> (ii) all the banks and private industries in the country should be nationalised; and
>
> (iii) a definite price policy should be adopted."

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): Sir, I beg to move.

That at the end of the Resolution, the following be added, namely:—

> "and a Committee comprising Members of Parliament be appointed to keep in touch with the Planning Commission and have periodical reviews of positive performances in this regard."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The original resolution and the amendments are now before the House. Hon. Members who want to participate in this debate may have five to eight minutes each.

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया (सीकर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री भगवत झा आजाद ने जो प्रस्ताव रक्खा है उसके बारे में विरोध करने की कोई बात नहीं है । जहां तक मेरा ख़याल है शायद स्वतन्त्र पार्टी को छोड़ कर और सभी पार्टियों की उससे सहमति होगी ।

आज अगर कंसेनट्रेशन आफ पावर हो रहा है तो वह हमारी इस समाजवादी व्यवस्था के लिए उचित नहीं है । परन्तु जहां तक मैं समझता हूं मुझे यह कहना है कि सरकार का इस में कोई भी ऐसा हाथ नहीं है या सरकार की ऐसी कोई इच्छा नहीं है जिस से कंसेनट्रेशन आफ पावर हो ।

इनकम टैक्स के बारे में जो उन्होंने कहा तो मैं नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि कंसनट्रेशन आफ पावर में रुपये की दरकार होती है तो सरकार ने आमदनी पर काफी टैक्स लगाया हुआ है । अगर किसी की आमदनी १ लाख पये है और उस के पास तीन लाख रुपये की सम्पति है, नकदी मकान और जेवरात की शकल में इतनी सम्पति है तो उस पर २ लाख १० हजार रुपये इन-क्लुडिंग वैल्थ टैक्स कर लगता है । इतना अधिक टैक्स के रहते कंसेनट्रेशन आफ पावर तो नहीं हुआ ।

इसी तरह से प्रस्तावक महोदय ने सुपर प्राफिट ैक्स का भी जिक्र किया । अब सुपर प्राफिट ैक्स के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि उस के कारण कंसनट्रेशन आफ पावर नहीं हो पाती है । आज जो कम्पनियां हैं ै केवल टाटा बिड़ला या खटाऊ की ही नहीं है । लाखों शेयर होल्डरों की भी वह कम्पनियां हैं जिन में कि रिटायर्ड लोग ह विधवाएं हैं ट्रस्टस हैं और बहुत से अन्य गरीब लोग भी उन के शेयरहोल्डर्स हैं और इस के रहते वहां पर भी कंसेनट्रेशन आफ पावर का सवाल नहीं रहता है । अब सुपर प्राफिट ैक्स आदि को अगर और बढ़ाया जाता है तो खाली मैनेजिंग डाइरैक्टर्स ो उससे ऐडवर्साली एफैक्टेड नहीं होंगे । उन को तो जो धक्का पहुंचेगा और नुकसान होगा वह तो उसे सह सकेंगे यह तो ठीक है परन्तु आप को यह नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि खाली मैनेजिंग डाइरैक्टर्स के इससे एफैक्टेड होने का सवाल नहीं है बल्कि दूसरे लाखों साधारण आदमी जिन्हों ने कि अपनी थोड़ी थोड़ी पूंजी शेयर्स की शकल में इनवैस्ट की हुई है ै भी ऐडवर्सली एफैक्टेड ों ै ।

मैं और ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए केवल यही कहूंगा कि उन्होंने जो इनकमटक्स या सुपर ाफिट टक्स के बारे में कहा है और कंसनट्रशन आफ पावर को खत्म करने के लिए सरकार को कहा है तो जहां यह मेजर्स उन थोड़े मनेजिंग डाइरैक्टर्स को एफैक्ट करेंगे और वह उस धक्के और ुकसान को बर्दाश्त भी कर लेंगे लेकिन इससे जो लाखों साधारण आदमियों पर असर पड़ेगा जो कि उन कम्पनियों में शेयरहोल्डर्स है ै शायद सको सह न सकेंगे ।

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Sir, the resolution which has been moved by my hon. friend Shri Azad has raised three fundamental questions concentration of economic power and wealth, increase in inequality of income and rise in prices. I have pressed through my amendment to associate with the attempt which is envisaged in the resolution, a committee comprising Members of Parliament to keep in touch with the Planning Commission and have periodical reviews of positive performances in this regard.

When last year the question of disparity of income was raised, the Prime Minister of India immediately accepted the idea of appointment of a committee. The other day, in reply to my question I got the assurance from the Planning Minister that the report of the Mahalanobis Committee is forthcoming and we shall have an assessment, I will not anticipate its recommendations, but from the experience which I have in the constituency which I represent today, namely, Dhanbad, I am only quoting some figures.

As you know, my constituency is the preponderant mining area in India. The workers have expectations of Congressmen specially in the course of elections, we give them some idea as to how we want to shape the society. One of the greatest colliery-owners of India was contesting against me. When I went to the mining area, I stated, "Here is a problem that poses before us. Society is being moulded and in the context of this there will be a change in the social pattern." There I found that the income level of the common worker is very low as compared to very high profits realised by the colliery-owners. I said, "I shall try to see that the inequality is minimised as best as possible."

16 hrs.

The Government immediately appointed a wage board for the coal-mining industry in response to the workers' demand and I, being a member of the Board, had again to face my electorate when I said, "I can recommend a rise in your income on one condition that the increased earnings, that is, the increase in your pay packet, should not be spent on consuming articles which were not desirable in the context of the society in

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which you live, namely, on gambling and wine. On that condition I shall recommend a rise in your wages".

An interim wage increase was accepted. But it is really unfortunate that the moment the interim recommendation giving an increase in wages comes into effect, we find the rise in prices simply neutralises whatever increase was sought to be given by the enhancement of their wages. So, this inequality persists. The way we go on tackling the prices, we seem to be running after something which is moving further and, at the same time, keeping us following in the track. There comes the vital question that this inequality has to be minimised by very rigorous and stern methods.

There is the question of imposition of taxes. A financial wizard, a very important dignitary, was telling me the other day that, during the war period the contribution of the UK and other Western countries needed to be taken into account to find out as to what proportion of their income was taxed leaving none immune from its imposition. But, there is a defect in the arithmetical calculations. When from my income of Rs. 50 a month I allow a reduction to the extent of 10 per cent, that is, Rs. 5, and my young and hon. friend, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, with an income of Rs. 5,000, allows a reduction of 10 per cent, that is, Rs. 500, it does not necessarily come to the same amount or proportion of sacrifice which I am made to undergo. This is a very faulty way of assessment of the imposition of the taxes in the form of percentages. It is not a question of percentage. In order to pay the tax, I deny my child one bread or a little milk essential in daily lives, while Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad denies himself the luxury of the American car which he wants to drive. Obviously, it is a very faulty system of assessment of taxes on the calculation of percentages and that is what is attempted to be done here. We must be very careful and vigilant to see how inequality goes on the increasing.

As has remarkably been pointed out by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, it is quite likely that the percentage of increase in income is strictly limited to a particular section of our community, that is, the favoured and the privileged, while the other people, who had been denied the requisites of their life for generations and generations have been left in the lurch expecting some change in the form of life. How far are we carrying out their expectations? That is what we have to look after. Indeed, this Resolution has pointed out these factors which are very basic and which cannot be left to take of themselves on the plea of our attempts to develop. Because it is a developing society, these two questions, namely, concentration of economic power and the increase in the inequality of income, are very vital. Therefore, we have to be very careful in understanding the impact of the imposition of taxes and also other measures which we are trying to introduce to set up a better form of life for the millions of the unprivileged people.

There is also another factor, the question of the rise in prices and, I am sure, the Planning Minister is very much interested in keenly observing the trends in prices. You know, when this House was discussing the question, on other occsaion, as to how far the prices were going up, there was an assurance—forthcoming from the Deputy Finance Minister—that there was a remarkable achievement in the last ten years, that the prices of cereals have not gone up by more than 2 per cent. It is a very remarkable achievement. But we must be careful because the other day, in reply to my short notice question, the Government came forward with a statement that there has been a very steep rise in the prices of rice even

in West Bengal which is having a shortfall in the production of Aman this year. This price also has got its direct impact on our family budget. I am sure the Planning Minister will endorse my suggestion that there must be an acceptance of the policy that at a certain level we must be ready to introduce some form of rationing, that is, some form of control on distribution. That is on one side. On the other side, there should be some form of price support so far as the producers are concerned. These are the two factors, that are essential. We must have a supporting system to help the producer to carry on his production and at the same time we must ensure that the consumers are assured of the supply of their essential requisites at a fair price.

These are the factors which have been mooted in the resolution and I would press my amendment so that the idea of setting up a committee comprising Members of Parliament to keep in touch with the Planning Commission and have periodical reviews of positive performances in this regard may be found effective and purposeful.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जो प्रस्ताव मेरे मित्र श्री भागवत झा आजाद ने रखा है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूं। लेकिन इस के साथसाथ मैं उन से एक ो यह निवेदन करूंगा कि मैं ने इस में जो संशोधन जोड़ा है उसे भी वह स्वीकार करे और दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि वह अपने मूल प्रस्ताव को कायम रख उस को वापस न लें।

मेरे संशोधन का आशय यह है कि सरकारी नौकरों की तन्खवाहों में एक और दस का अनुपात रखा जाए और किसी की तन्खवाह सौ रुपये से कम न हो और एक हजार रुपए से ज्यादा न हो। मेरे संशोधन का दूसरा भाग यह है कि जितने बैंक और निजी उद्योग इस देश में है उन सब का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय। मेरे संशोधन का तीसरा भाग यह है कि एक निश्चित दाम-नीति अपनाई जाये जिस में यह खयाल रहे कि जो कम से कम आमदनी के लोग है उन की आमदनी के हिसाब से जिन्दगी की जरूरी चीजों के दाम निश्चित किये जायें ताकि वह अपनी जिन्दगी चला सकें। समाजवादी योजना मं ी से मेरा नि ेदन है कि वह मेरे संशोधन के साथ स प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करें और अपने समाजवादी विचारों का परिचय दें।

कांग्रेस ने समाजवादी समाज की रचना की घोषणाकी और कांग्रेस के अन्दर श्री भागवत झा आजाद जैसे मित्र है जो शायद इस समाजवाद के लिए लड़ते रहते है और कुछ मंत्री भी है समाजवा ी लेकिन उन समाजवादी मंत्रियों से मे ी यह शिकायत है कि जब वे अपने आप को समाजवादी कहते है तो फिर वे किस तरह इस सरकार की भोग की मशीन के पुर्जे बने ए है खुद उसका लाभ उठाते है।

मैं ने इस प्रस्ताव को अच्छी तरह से पढ़ा है मैं ने पाया है कि उस में कोई कन्क्रीट सुझाव नहीं दिया गया है। मैं ने प्रस्तावक महोदय के अच्छे भाषण और उन के द्वारा दिये गए आंकड़ों को भी सुना है। फिर जो दूसरे संशोधक महोदय ोले मैं ने उन के भाषण को भी सुना है। उन्होंने भी इस प्रस्ताव की ताईद की लेकिन उन्होंने स दिशा में कोई सुझाव नहीं दिया कि यह र-बराबरी कैसे दूर ोगी।

एक माननीय सदस्य : श्री टांटिया भी ोले है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैंने श्री टांटिया का भाषण भी सुना। स देश में बिड़ला जैसे पूंजीपति भी हैं जो कि बड़ी धार्मिक भावना के हैं, लेकिन वह किस तरह का गोलमाल रूबो और एशियाटिक न्यो स कम्पनीज में करते हैं, यह सामने आ गया है

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

उनका भाषण भी सुना । लेकिन जब तक कोई आपके ठोस कदम समाजवाद की ओर नहीं उठते हैं, तब तक आपका यह नारा केवल नारामात्र बन कर ही रह जायेगा, गम काटने वाली चीज ही रह जायेगी और समाजवाद की स्थापना की ओर आप अग्रसर हैं, इसके लक्षण नजर नहीं आयेंगे । इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूं कि ठोस कदम समाजवाद की ओर उठाये जायें । मैंने सुझाव दिया है कि जो तनख्वाहें हैं उन में एक और दस से अधिक का अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिये । मैं सरकारी नौकरों की तनख्वाह की बात ही करता हूं । तनख्वाहों को आप अगर छोड़ दें और सुविधाओं को लें तो वह वैसी ही बात होगी जैसे "भेंडा मोट भवानी दूभर" । हमारा देश बहुत विचित्र है । तनख्वाहें तो जितनी हैं उतनी ही लेकिन भत्तों के रूप में तनख्वाहों से भी ज्यादा रुपया लोगों को मिल जाता है । अगर किसी की २२५० रुपये तनख्वाह है तो इससे ज्यादा या इतना ही उसका भत्ता बन जाता है । जितने का ढोल नहीं होता है उससे ज्यादा कीमत का मजीरा, यह कहावत यहां पर चरितार्थ होती है । मैं तनख्वाहों के बारे में कुछ मिसालें आपके सामने रखता हूं । १९५७–५९ में जो पे कमिशन बैठा था उसने जो रिपोर्ट दी थी, उसके पेज ८०, पैरा ११ में दिया हुआ है कि यहां पर कितना अन्तर है और विदेशों में तनख्वाहों में कितना अन्तर है । यू० के० जिस की हम बहुत दुहाई देते हैं और जहां की पार्लिमेंटरी पद्धति की हम नकल भी करते हैं और जिस का शिकार मैं होने भी जा रहा हूं, उसकी ही बात मैं करता हूं । इन तनख्वाहों के मामले में यू० के० की भी हम नकल नहीं करते हैं । वहां पर जो अन्तर है वह एक और पंद्रह का है । यू० एस० ए०, जोकि घोरतम पूंजीवादी देश है वहां पर छोटे से छोटे और बड़े से बड़े नौकर की तनख्वाह में जो अन्तर है, वह एक और पांच का है । कनाडा जोकि पूंजीवादी देश है, वहां पर एक और छः का अन्तर है । आस्ट्रेलिया में १ और १३.६ का अन्तर है । जापान जोकि पूंजीवाद के शिकंजे में है वहां पर १.४ और ७ का अन्तर है । हमारे यहां जो अन्तर है वह १ और २४ का है । कैसा यह समाजवाद है, इसको आप देखें । समाजवाद को अगर मूर्तवान करना है तो कम से कम यहां के छोटे से छोटे और बड़े से बड़े सरकारी कर्मचारी की तनख्वाह में कोई तालमेल तो आप बिठायें, कोई रिश्ता तो कायम करें ।

आपका ही यह नारा था कि सौ से कम और हजार से ज्यादा किसी को नहीं मिलना चाहिये । उसको भी आप चरितार्थ नहीं करते हैं । इसका मतलब यह है कि आपकी कथनी और करनी समान नहीं है । समाजवाद अगर आप को देख लेगा और उसको पता चल जायेगा कि इतना बड़ा भारी अन्तर है, तो वह आपकी तस्वीर को देख कर ही भाग खड़ा हो जायेगा । हिन्दुस्तान संसार का सब से ज्यादा असमानतम देश है । छोटे और बड़े आदमी की तनख्वाह में यहां पर जमीन आसमान का अन्तर है । इतना भारी अन्तर और किसी देश में शायद ही होगा । इस फर्क को हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी और मंत्रीगण अधिक बढ़ाते जाते हैं ।

यहां पर मजदूर को क्या मिलता है ? आठ आने या बारह आने ही तो मिलते हैं । उसके मुकाबले में दूसरे लोगों को इतनी बड़ी बड़ी तनख्वाहें दी जायें, भत्ते दिये जायें, आराम दिया जाये, यह कौन सी सभ्यता कहती है । मैं समझता हूं कि इससे ज्यादा कोई दूसरा असभ्य काम नहीं हो सकता है । लेकिन यहां तो उलटा चोर कोतवाल को डांटे की कहावत ही चरितार्थ होती है । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं कि समाजवादी बड़े असभ्य हैं । एक तरफ तो लोग भूखे मरते हैं, बीमारी का शिकार होते हैं, मलेरिया का शिकार होते हैं हैजा की बीमारी से मरते हैं और दूसरी तरफ इतने भारी खर्च और प्रधान मंत्री जी समाजवादियों को असभ्य बतायें और स्वयं सभ्यता

के सब से बड़े केदार बनें, यह कहां तक न्यायसंगत है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं ।

मैं माननीय भागवत झा आजाद से तथा सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि सरकार को सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के जो कारखाने हैं, ज़रा उन कारखानों की तरफ भी नज़र दौड़ानी चाहिये । अगर हम पूंजीपतियों को कोसते हैं और उनको कोसना भी चाहिये, तो हमारे जो सार्वजनिक कारखाने हैं, उनकी तरफ भी हमारी दृष्टि जानी चाहिये । मिसाल के तौर पर मैं रूरकेला के कारखाने को लेता हूं । सौभाग्य से प्रधान मंत्री जी इस वक्त यहां मौजूद हैं । वहां पर स्थिति यह है कि तीन हज़ार मजदूरों पर लगभग तीस लाख रुपया खर्च होता है और एक हज़ार अधिकारियों पर बीस लाख रुपया खर्च होता है । पूंजीपति शायद कम ठाठ से रहता हो, उन से जो अधिकारी इस कारखाने में काम करते हैं । यहां पर अधिकारीगण ठंडे और गर्म मकानों में रहते हैं । अगर समाजवादी कारखानों में चीज़ों के दाम कम न हों, उनकी लागत कम हो, उसका लाभ उपभोक्ता और पैदावार करने वाले को न पहुंचे तो आखिर उस समाजवाद में और पूंजीवाद में क्या अन्तर रह जायेगा । तब सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कारखाने में और निजी क्षेत्र के कारखाने में कोई अन्तर नहीं रह जायेगा । रूरकेला में जो उत्पादन होता है, वह घट रहा है, यह माननीय सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब ने बताया था और इस पर चिन्ता प्रकट की थी । अब उसकी जांच भी होने वाली है ।

इसी तरह से मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो माल वहां पर सरकारी कारखानों में यार होता है उसके दामों पर भी कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है । पिम्परी में तपेदिक की सुइयां बनती है । वह सरकारी कारखाना है । प्र ान मंत्री जी उसके मालिक हैं । एक सुई ो ान आने में पड़ती है लेकिन बाजार में वह बारह आने में मिलती है । यह है सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का नमूना ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब माननीय सदस्य खत्म करें ।

श्री योगेन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : ऐसे महत्व-पूण विषय के लिए तो ज्यादा समय मिलना चाहिये ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नहीं हो सकता है ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : हमारे योजना मंत्री जी समाजवा ी हैं । समाजवादी ोने के साथ साथ धम पर चलने वाले भी हैं साधू समाज में उनका बड़ा विश्वास है । भारत सेवक समाज जोकि भ्रष्टाचार का अड्डा बना हुआ है फिज़ूलखर्ची का अड्डा बना हुआ है उस में भी वह है । ये जो शाही यतीमखाने बने हुए हैं इनमें भी है । उन से मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वे निश्चित दाम नीति अपनाये और जिन्दगी की जरूरी चीज़ों के दाम निश्चित करें जिस में लोगों की आमदनी का ध्यान रखे । कोरे भाषणों से दाम रुकने वाले नहीं है । मेरे और भागवत झा आजाद ी के दृष्टिकोण में इतना ही अन्तर है कि उन्होंने जो बातें कही है उनके निवारण के लिए कोई सुझाव नहीं दिये है और मैंने निश्चित सुझाव दिये है । उन्होंने कहा है कि गरीबी और अमीरी बढ़ रही है । मैं इससे सहमत हूं । धन शक्ति और सरकारी शक्ति जो ोनों ही एक ही हाथों में एकत्र हो रही है उधर उनका ध्यान नहीं गया है । इसका कारण यह हो सकता है कि उस तरह के लोग आपके बीच में हैं जो धन शक्ति और सरकारी शक्ति पूंजीपतियों के हाथ में एकत्र कर रहे है । मैं समझता हूं कि जो तीन ोस सुझाव मैंने दिये है उन पर अगर सरकार अमल करे तो देश का भला हो सकता है । आज जबकि चीनी संकट हमारे सामने है और ४४ करोड़ जनता का हमें सहयोग लेना है गरीबों का सहयोग लेना है तो हम को इन तीन ठोस सुझावों को कार्यान्वित करना होगा और अगर ऐसा किया गया तो सही मानों में समाजवादी ंग के समाज की रचना की बात जनता की भी समझ में आयेगी और उस ओर हमारा कदम भी बढ़ेगा ।

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

मेरा प्रस्तावक महोदय से निवेदन है कि वह मेरे इस संशोधन को स्वीकार करलें और साथ ही साथ अपने प्रस्ताव पर कायम रहें क्योंकि उन बेचिज की तरफ से कोई ऐसा बढ़िया प्रस्ताव आता है तो हमेशा भय रहता है कि कहीं वापिस न ले लिया जाये ।

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): I support the resolution. There is a process in history which is called mimesis. If this process of mimesis goes to the past then the society is static and stagnant and it goes to decay and becomes insignificant in the historical process of the world. On the other hand, if it goes to the future, the society becomes dynamic, progressive and makes rapid strides towards greatness. India stands at the dividing line and has to decide whether to go to the past or to look to the future.

16.18 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO *in the Chair*]

It is a sad commentary that we find in our country today. About a year ago, before the elections, I looked into the speeches, programmes and the propaganda and the most salient things significantly broadcast from every corner of the country was that India was great, united and undivided. Very little was said about what India is going to be tomorrow.

The time has come now when we should look in the context of the present emergency, and the change that the social structure requires and the thinking requires. Taking the present emergency into consideration, I beg to submit that the time is past when the brave Rajput would fight for his country, with this thought in his mind that his mother has told him 'Make your mother's milk resplendent; it is the country where your forefathers' bones are buried very deep. Fight for it. Come with the shield, or be on the shield. Those brave days have gone. The modern soldier looks not to the lump of earth, not to the holy waters of the Ganges, nor to the broken stones of the Himalayas, but he considers his own status, his own dignity, and the place of his people in the country for which he is going to fight. Do we expect him to fight as a slave of the people who only yesterday could ask his father 'If instead of a son, you had three daughters, you would have paid my interest and the loan?' Such a thing is impossible now.

So I beg to submit that the time has come when we should do away with the rapacity of the rich, the tyranny of feudalism of the feudals lords and the tryranny and oppression which the young soldier was suffering. Everyone should now be made to feel that there is a change for the better, scope for the fullest growth which means universal education, full employment and the opportunity for realisation of the possibilities of life.

How to do this is a difficult proposition. We have what is called a mixed economy. This is a set of economic principles which have been accepted by economic scientists as the right ones. We allow the private sector to work and develop and to make money. We also take in certain important sectors of development and production in the public sector. My respectful submission is, whether it is the private sector or the public sector, no one should under the law, much more so in public morality, be authorised to have profits through the labour of a slave. If a big industrialist making millions of profit does not provide for good housing, does not provide for the education of the children of labourers and does not provide ordinary sanitary facilities, he is a criminal. You do not allow a thief to build castles on the profits of his crime. I submit with all the force at my command that anybody who does not provide the minimum facilities for

the necessities of education, sanitation, housing etc. for his labour is no better than a thief. He is a criminal against society. It is no logic to say that in the Constitution we have provided for the freedom to trade and commerce, to have industries and so on. That freedom is there under certain human conditions alone and on no other.

Therefore, the time has come when a very strong and dynamic view of the thing has to be taken and the old, stagnant sector has to be done away with; With these words, I support the Resolution.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Chairman, Sir, sometimes I have also to speak in English because as my friends from the Hindi-speaking area say when they speak in English so that they want to give importance to Members from the South, I also want to share my thoughts with them. To my mind, the present taxation policy cannot bring in the desired effects. If at all we want to speed up matters, merely having a limit on incomes will not do; there should be a limit on assets as well.

A little while ago, my hon. friend Shri Tantia was saying that a man having Rs. 30 lakhs assets and an income of Rs. 2 lakhs will have to pay a tax of Rs. 2,12,000. If we allow even Rs. 38,000 for his expenses, it means he will be diminishing his assets only at the rate of Rs. 50,000 a year and it will take 60 years to bring the assets to the lowest level.

The whole position is that we are neither following the pattern of economy prevailing in America, nor that prevailing in Russia. Nor are we having a phased programme of some years. That is the main difficulty.

There are four sectors—the private sector in the form of the corporate sector, the private sector in the form of individuals and registered firms, the private sector in the form of co-operatives and the public sector. Besides, there is the Government machinery itself.

So far as Government machinery is concerned, my hon. friend Shri Yadav has already said that the ratio between the minimum and the maximum should be 1:10, and the minimum should be Rs. 100. I fail to understand why this ratio cannot be maintained without loss of efficiency. Actually speaking, the present method of living has a great influence on all these things. We have been accustomed to living in bungalows, having refrigerators, air-conditioning and all these things, and so we feel it difficult to bring down the ratio and expenses. So, unless and until the Ministers themselves set an example by leaving these houses and have such flats where they can live in a very simple way, and unless and until the same thing is done by the big officers, we cannot have the fulfilment of our dreams. Once they take to it, others also will follow, even the business magnates will follow. So, unless and until there is a proper co-ordinated programme to have first a limit on assets and then a limit on incomes in a phased way, our objective cannot be achieved.

The most essential thing is that the lowest income group must be raised first. Unless we raise them, there will be no use bringing down the income of the higher groups. Our success depends on how speedily we do it.

The community projects, for example, have failed because they have not been able to do anything for the lowest income group. This is the plain fact accepted even in the Evaluation Committee Reports on Community Projects, and the problem of not increasing the yield of agricultural produce is the main cause behind all these things. We are not able to increase because all our reforms are transitional and people have lost all faith in security over their land. If we go into details, we will find that so much loss in the villages is due to all these things, and due to politics coming into the zila parishads and panchayat samitis.

[Shri Kashi Ram Gupta]

We have formed the zila parishads and panchayat samitis mainly for development, for increased production, but it has resulted in fighting with each other in the name of politics. Sometimes they say the Congress is in power, sometimes they say the Communists are in power. What has the Congress or Communists to do with this? So, actually speaking we who proclaim that we believe in democracy are not believing in it. We believe in power politics. So, unless and until we remove this, we cannot remove the disparities. We can only talk of a socialist pattern of society, but cannot evolve it. So, we should leave the slogan totally and either go with the Swantantrites saying we should have plain thinking Or we must be very clear in our concept and working that it cannot be done unless and until we have a coordinated programme for all the sectors along with the Government machinery. That cannot be done unless and until the party in power corrects itself, its organisation and its working. This party says one thing and does quite the opposite. This has been clear by the speeches of the people here on the Budget. These very people who say that there should be socialist pattern of society criticise the Budget in a way in which they ought not to.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद (लालगंज) : सभापति महोदय मैं श्री भागवत झा आजाद द्वारा लाये गये प्रस्ताव का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं, मगर साथ ही साथ डर रहा हूं कि हाउस के अन्दर एक कांसपिरेसी चल रही है और शायद उनको अपना प्रस्ताव वापस लेने को विवश किया जा रहा हो ।

इस से पहिले कि मैं इस प्रस्ताव पर कुछ कहूं मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आजादी मिलने से पहले के समय की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं । उस वक्त कांग्रेसी कहा करते थे और उस सिलसिले में महात्मा गांधी जी का नाम भी लिया जाता था कि हम देश में राम राज्य कायम करेंगे और हर आदमी के लिए खाने की रहने की, कपड़े की व्यवस्था की जायेगी । महात्मा गांधी ने शायद स्वयं कहा था कि मैं तो तब खुश होऊंगा जब कि इस देश का राष्ट्रपति झोंपड़ी के अन्दर रहेगा । मैं यह समझता हूं कि वे स्वप्न जो लोग उस समय देखा करते थे और वे वायदे जो उस समय किया करते थे उनको आज पावर में आ जाने के बाद भूल गये हैं । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जिस वक्त इस देश को आजादी नहीं मिली थी उस वक्त इस देश में गरीब और अमीर में १ और ११० का अन्तर था और आज यह बढ़ कर १ और ३२० हो गया है ।

योजना तथा श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : पहले कितना था और अब कितना हो गया है ?

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : पहले १ और ११० था जो कि अब बढ़ कर १ और ३२० हो गया है । आप कहिये कि ऐसा नहीं है ।

आप कहते हैं कि हम देश में समाजवादी समाज की स्थापन करना चाहते हैं । लेकिन आज एक तरफ लोग खाने बिना मर रहे हैं, महुआ और गुबरहा अन्न खा रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ लोग महलों में रह रहे है । क्या यही आपकी समाजवादी समाज व्यवस्था है ? एक तरफ लोग नंगे रह रहे हैं उनके पास कपड़ा नहीं रहने को जगह नहीं दूसरी तरफ लोग मोटरों में और हवाई जहाजों में चल रहे हैं । क्या यही आपकी समाजवादी समाज व्यवस्था है ? एक तरफ लोगों को मिट्टी का तेल जलाने के लिए नहीं मिलता और दूसरी तरफ मिनिस्टरों के बंगलों में नौ नौ सौ और पांच पांच सौ की बिजली जलती है । क्या यही समाजवादी समाज व्यवस्था है ? एक तरफ अफसरों को तीन तीन हजार वेतन मिलता है और दूसरी तरफ उनके चपरासी को ३० रुपये

यानी एक और सौ का अन्तर है जब कि चपरासी के पांच बच्चे हों और अफसर के दो ही बच्चे होंगे। चपरासी अपने बच्चों के लिए सोने का कपड़े का पढ़ाई का प्रबन्ध नहीं कर सकता। क्या यही आपकी समाजवादी समाज व्यवस्था है ?

आप कहते है कि नेशनल इनकम बढ़ी है, लेकिन वह गई कहां ? वह उनके पास गई जिनके हाथ में पैसा है जो कि पैसे का जाल फैला कर गरीबों और कंज्यूमर्स को लूट रहे हैं। जब किसान के गल्ले के दाम बढाने की बात कही जाती है तो सारी दुनिया चिल्लाने लगती है कि खाने की प्राइस बढ़ने लगी, लेकिन किसान को तो अपना गल्ला सस्ता बेचना पड़ता है मगर उसको अपने लिए मिट्टी का तेल, कपड़ा, दवा, कागज, पेंसिल महंगी खरीदनी पड़ती है। जितने भी आपने टैक्स लगाये हैं वे अधिकतर किसानों और कंज्यूमर्स से वसूल होंगे। किसानों के पास इतना धन नहीं है कि वे बड़े बड़े पैमफलैट मिनिस्टरों और मेम्बरों के कमरों में जाकर डालें ताकि वह जाकर हाउस में बोल सकें कि किसानों पर बड़ा टैक्स लगा है। किसानों के पास इस तरह की कोई अपनी संस्था नहीं है जो उनकी आवाज को इस हाउस में पहुंचा सके। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि इस देश में ऐसे लोग हैं जिनकी आमदनी ७ और १० रुपये से कम है। क्या यह सही नहीं है कि इस देश में ६० प्रतिशत से अधिक ऐसे लोग हैं जिनकी आमदनी नेशनल इनकम की आधी के बराबर है। जब इस तरह की विषमता है और आप समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना करना चाहते हैं और चाहते हैं कि विषमता कम हो जाये और लोग खुशहाल रहें और हर आदमी के लिए रोटी, कपड़ा, खाना, रहने का स्थान, शिक्षा और चिकित्सा का इन्तिजाम हो, तो आप को सोचना होगा कि इसका क्या कारण है कि देश में इक्वालिटी लायी जा सके। लेकिन आप इस तरफ ध्यान न देकर बड़े मिल ओनर्स को मदद दे रहे हैं, आपने टाटा को बिना सूद के दस करोड़ रुपया दे दिया और उसने आप को १५ लाख इलेक्शन के लिए दे दिया। अगर आप की ऐसी मनोवृत्ति रहेगी तो चाहे आप समाजवादी समाज व्यवस्था का स्लोगन भले ही लगाते रहें और कहते रहें कि देश में बराबरी हो जाये, लेकिन ऐसा सौ वर्ष में भी नहीं हो सकेगा। जब तक आपका इंटरेस्ट पूंजीपतियों के साथ रहेगा और ये लोग आपकी मदद से फायदा उठाते रहेंगे, तब तक आप कितना भी चाहें कि देश में बराबरी हो जाये, वह नहीं हो सकती। मुट्ठी भर लोग, चाहे वे पांच हों, १५ हों या १५०० हों, जब तक आप से अपने पैसे के बल पर चाहे जैसा कानून बनवाते रहेंगे, और जब तक आप उनका साथ देते रहेंगे और उनका प्रभाव बढता रहेगा, तब तक देश में बराबरी नहीं आ सकती।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं कहता हूं कि श्री भागवत झा आजाद जो प्रस्ताव लाए हैं यह बहुत अच्छा है और इसको पास होना चाहिए।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : सभापति जी, मैं श्री भावगत झा आजाद के संकल्प का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं जो उन्होंने सदन के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत किया है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद ने मांग की है कि जहां पर प्रतिरक्षा के काम में किसी प्रकार की कमी न की जाये और मोर्चे पर शत्रु का सामना करने के लिए हर प्रकार के उपाय किये जायें, वहां उन्होंने सरकार से यह मांग की है कि इस बात से चौकन्ना रहा जाये कि आर्थिक शक्ति कुछ जगहों पर केन्द्रित न हो बल्कि जनता में वितरित हो। धन का एक जगह एकत्रीकरण न हो। आमदनी में जो विषमताएं हैं उनको समाप्त किया जाये और बढ़ती हुई कीमतों को रोका जाये। साथ ही उनका कहना यह है

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

कि जो सोशलिस्ट या समाजवादी ढांचा कायम करने का हम ने इस सदन में संकल्प लिया है उसे मनसा, वाचा कर्मणा पूरा किया जाये ।

सभापति जी, मैं जहां इस बात को अच्छी तरह से समझता हूं कि हमारी सरकार के प्रयत्न इस दिशा में पूरे तौर से चालू हैं कि जो हमारी कल्पना है वह समाज में साकार हो और बढ़े और एक समाजवादी संसार हम बना सकें, लेकिन मैं देखता हूं कि हमारी वोषित नीतियों में और हमारे व्यवहार में कुछ अन्तर अवश्य है । और यह अन्तर कैसा है इसका मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं । प्रथम मैं यह कहता हूं कि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात गरीब और अमीर की जो खाई है वह पट नहीं पायी है बल्कि बढ़ती जा रही है । हम ने यह संकल्प लिया था अपने संविधान में कि हम सब को देश में समान अवसर उन्नति के लिए देंगे और समान काम के लिए समान वेतन और समान पारिश्रमिक देंगे, वहां आज यह हो रहा है कि गरीब की गरीबी नहीं मिट रही है, लेकिन अमीर की अमीरी बढ़ रही है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अमीर तो ग़रीबों को नौकर रखते हैं ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : यही तो मैं कह रहा हूं कि अमीरों की अमीरी बढ़ रही है और विषमता बढ़ रही है । आप उदाहरण के लिए तनख्वाहों को ले लीजिये । हमारे देश में शिक्षक को, जो कि आज समाज की ५० प्रति शत जनता का गुरु है, तीस और चालीस रुपये मासिक वेतन मिलता है, लेकिन जो लोग क्लर्की के आधार पर काम करने का दावा करते हैं और उनकी लिखा पढ़ी के ऊपर अफसरी चलाते हैं, उनकी तनख्वाह तीन तीन हज़ार रुपये से भी ऊपर है । तो समाजवाद का ढांचा कहां दृढ़ हुआ ? हम ने कई बार प्रार्थना की नन्दा जी से और सरकार से भी निवेदन किया कि न्यूनतम और अधिकतम वेतन क्रमों को निर्धारित किया जाये, लेकिन इस मामले में हमारी सरकार कोई चेतना प्रकट नहीं कर रही । जब तक हम न्यूनतम और अधिकतम वेतन निर्धारित नहीं करेंगे, ये विषमतायें बढ़ती ही जायेंगी, घटेंगी नहीं कारण कि इनके कारण देश में वैस्टेड इंटरेस्ट बढ़ रहे हैं जो कि केवल अपना ही हित देखते हैं और देश में जो दीन, निर्धन, गरीब और विषमता ग्रस्त लोग हैं उनकी अच्छाई देखना पसन्द नहीं करते । अब आप देखिये कि शहरों में आमदनी बढ़ाई जा रही है । शहरों के हर प्रकार के वर्ग की आमदनी बढ़ाई जा रही है लेकिन ग्रामीण जनता की आमदनी किसी प्रकार से भी नहीं बढ़ती है । मिनिमम वेजेज के जो भी कानून बने हैं वे केवल शहरों में काम करने वाले और मिलों में काम करने वाले लोगों के लिए ही होते हैं । उन के वेतनों के लिए एक सीमा निर्धारित की हुई है कि इससे कम उन्हें नहीं दिया जायेगा लेकिन इसके विपरीत जो खेतिहर मजदूर हैं, कृषि कार्य में लगे हुए हैं उनकी मजदूरी की सीमा निर्धारित नहीं की है । मिनिमम वेजेज ऐक्ट में एग्रीकल्चरल लेबरर्स के लिए निम्नतम मजदूरी की कोई सीमा नियत नहीं की गई है । ग्रामीण संसार में जो लोग रहते हैं उन के बारे में कोई चिंता नहीं की जाती है लेकिन चूंकि शहरों के लोग ज्यादा वोकल होते हैं, शोर कर सकते हैं इसलिए उधर सरकार का ध्यान चला जाता है । शहरों के प्रतिनिधि भी जो संसद् में आते हैं वे शहरों के वास्ते शोर करते हैं । दुर्भाग्य इस बात का है कि १५ प्रतिशत शहरों की आबादी के मंत्री भी अधिक होते हैं इसलिए वे शहरों की बात ज्यादा करते हैं और देहातों की बात वे भूल जाते हैं और इस तरह से वे उपेक्षित रह जाते हैं । इस देश की ८०–८५ फ़ीसदी जनता जोकि देहातों में बसती है, जिनके कि आधार पर यह सरकार बनती है, जिन पर कि सारा दारोमदार निर्भर है और जो कि आधार स्तम्भ होते हैं और जिनके कि बलबूते पर हम ने स्वतन्त्रता हासिल की थी, वे उसी तरह उपेक्षित रह जाते हैं ।

आप देखिये कि आज क्या कारण है कि गांवों से लोग शहरों की तरफ भाग रहे हैं । गांव में खेती बाड़ी के काम से जितना उनको मिल पाता है उससे कहीं ज्यादा वे शहरों में कारखानों आदि में काम करके कमा सकते हैं । अगर कृषि कार्य से गांव में किसी व्यक्ति को २० रुपया मासिक की आय होती है तो वही व्यक्ति शहर में नौकरी आदि करके आसानी से ६० या ८०-८५ रुपये महीना कमा सकता है । यह विषमताएं आज तेजी से बढ़ रही हैं जिनकी कि ओर अभी तक हम नहीं देख पा रहे हैं । मेरा कहना यह है कि सरकार शहरों के लोगों की आय को बढ़ाने के प्रयत्न में लगी हुई है । शहरों में सारे विकास कार्य कर रही है और देहातों को ऊंचा उठाने और उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था बेहतर बनाने की ओर ध्यान नहीं दे रही है । इस प्रस्ताव का मुख्य उद्देश्य यह है कि इन विषमताओं को हम दूर करें ।

इसके अतिरिक्त आप को यह भी नहीं भूलना चाहिये कि आज इमरजेंसी चल रही है। देश को बाह्य आक्रमणों से रक्षा करने का सवाल दरपेश है । भारत की स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा करने के लिए यदि युद्ध होता है तो शहरों के लोग कम लड़ने जायेंगे देहातों के लोग कहीं ज्यादा तादाद में लड़ने जायेंगे । सारा दारोमदार देहाती जनता के ऊपर है । सुरक्षा कोष में भी जो रकमें आ रही हैं उस में भी देहातों के लोग शहर वालों की अपेक्षा कहीं अधिक खुले दिल से अपना योग दे रहे हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब समाप्त करें ।

श्री म० ला० दिवेदी : मैं एक मिनट के अन्दर ही समाप्त किये देता हूं ।

जहां तक खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों का सवाल है मैं कह सकता हूं कि गेहूं आदि अनाज का जहां पहले १० रुपया प्रति मन भाव होता था अब भी उसका भाव १४ या १५ रुपये प्रति मन से अधिक नहीं है । इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि अनाजों के मूल्यों में केवल ५० प्रतिशत का ही वृद्धि हुई है । लेकिन किसानों और ग्रामीण जनता के रोजमर्रा में आने वाली आवश्यक चीजों का जहां तक सवाल है उन में पहले के मुकाबले ४०० प्रतिशत से लेकर १००० प्रतिशत से भी ज्यादा उनके मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई है । इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि ग्रामीण जनता के काम में आने वाली आवश्यक वस्तुओं के दामों में कृषि पदार्थों के मुकाबले कहीं ज्यादा वृद्धि हुई है । अगर कृषि पदार्थों के दामों को गिराये जाने की ओर ध्यान नहीं है तो यह भी भूलना नहीं चाहिये कि वे अधिक बढ़े भी नहीं हैं । ऐसी स्थिति में ग्रामीण जीवन अस्तव्यस्त हो रहा है । उसका स्तर ऊंचा नहीं उठ रहा है । सुरक्षा के कामों में आपको ३०-३५ करोड़ ग्रामीण जनता का सहयोग जिस तरह से मिलना चाहिए था वह उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था आदि के कारण मिल नहीं पा रहा है । जैसा मैं ने पहले कहा देश की सुरक्षा का दारोमदार इस ८०-८५ फ़ीसदी जनता पर ही है और उनके साथ आज जो उपेक्षा बर्ती जा रही है और केवल ८ या ९ करोड़ लोगों की ओर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है यह ठीक चीज नहीं हो रही है । अगर आप उस ३०-३५ करोड़ जनता का आर्थिक स्तर ऊंचा करेंगे तो आपके सुरक्षा कोष में उनका और अधिक योग हो सकेगा । उसी दशा में हमारे देश का कल्याण होगा और वह बलवान व समृद्ध हो सकेगा । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद के प्रस्ताव का पूरी तरह समर्थन करता हूं ।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Sir, it is rather strange that I am accused of possessing enormous wealth and concertrated with all sorts of capitalism. I want to correct the impression of my hon. friend, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad. I was at the London School of Economics, trained under the famous labour leader Harold Laski. Therefore, I do not need any teachings in socialism. I have preached and prac-

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida]

tised socialism in the real sense. But I am opposed to the adulterated socialism that the Congress talks about. I have left the Congress because of this reason that the Congress follows the policy of adulterated socialism. I have followed Gandhiji and I still believe the Gandhian method is the correct method. Myself and my party are not opposed to the Gandhian method. (*Interruption*).

If we are capitalists, then they in the Congress are equally capitalists. I may inform hon. Member, Sir, that I do not possess any gold, I do not possess any bank balance, nor have I an income more than Rs. 500 a month including the salary allowance that I get from this House. Even then we are blamed and it is said that we are capitalists, we are supporters of big industrialists and all that. It is very wrong. I wish to correct my hon. friend, and show to him this hyprocrisy which prevails in the Congress. An hon. Member from Calcutta, who just now spoke, said that the Swatantra Party will oppose the resolution. I can only laugh at these things, that hon. Members who themselves have economic power, who have wealth and who are themselves capitalists accuse us, small fellows who have become peasants now. They accuse that we are capitalists in spite of the crores that they possess. This is the sort of hypocrisy that is seen in the Congress and they shed crocodile tears for the poor.

Mr. Chairman: I would advise the hon. Member to confine his remarks to the resolution that is before the House.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I am saying of the regimentation that is going on. There is no freedom of speech. Why should we be accused in this House or otherwise.

On the principle of the resolution, Sir, I fully agree with the mover. As I said, an hon. Member from Calcutta said that the Swatantra Party will oppose it. I do not oppose it, I only request that the term "socialist society" should be changed to "Gandhian society".

An Hon. Member: He looks like a Maharaja.

Shri Narendrasingh Mahida: I am wholeheartedly in agreement with the principle contained in the resolution. I only request Shri Azad to change the term "socialist society" to "Gandhian Society", and I will then support his resolution. It is a fallacy to talk these days that the ruling party is only fighting the Chinese aggression. They have the monopoly of concentration of economic power. We have no concentration of economic power. I have not got any power, but as far as my party is concerned I certainly want to defend and remove the wrong ideas or wrong opinions that others have about us. There may have been some blacksheeps with us as others have.

Sir, as I said, I fully support my hon. friend, Shri Azad's resolution with this correction that instead of the term "socialist society" it should be "Gandhian society". I am fully in agreement with the principle. Why does he not adopt the term "Gandhian society" Shri Nanda also knows me. I have moved with him and others also. It is very necessary that we have some sort of a compromise between the upper class and the lower class. We do not want to kill the hen that lays the golden egg. It do not have the hen but the ruling party has it. If this hyprocrisy is gone from the other party, I am fully in agreement with them.

Sir, I want that freedom should be there in this country and that there should be no regimentation. The Gandhian way is the correct way. If they follow the Gandhian way, we are all with them and we have no axe to grind.

Mr. Chairman: There are two or three speakers more. Does the hon. Minister want to reply now? How much time does he want for his reply?

Shri Nanda: I will take about half-an hour.

Mr. Chairman: What I feel is this. We are scheduled to sit up to six o'clock. The list of speakers is growing and it is difficult to accommodate all of them. Some hon. Members have thought of speaking at a late stage in the debate. There are already many names with me. I see from the benches here that the hon. Member who is to move the next resolution is not present.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I am here.

Mr. Chairman: Then, we are pressed for time and I think I will have to ask the hon. Minister to reply.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: He can just move his resolution and it can be discussed on the next day. The other day I only just moved my resolution and it has been discussed today. Similarly, my hon. friend can move it today and it can be discussed on the next day.

Mr. Chairman: I am in the hands of the House, and we have also to look to the convenience of the Minister.

An Hon. Member: The time may bee extended.

Shri Sheo Narain (Bansi): We had requested the Deputy-Speaker to extend the time.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): You can find out how many are there and give only five minutes each.

Mr. Chairman: Even if we extend the time by half-an-hour, I do not think all the speakers can be accommodated.

Shri Nanda: I need only half an hour. They can have another ten minutes if they want.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been listening to the speeches that have been made on the Resolution moved by my hon. friend, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad. Socialism will not be effected by distributing poverty. Where there is concentration of wealth it is bad. But when we deprecate and say that the higher-income groups should be brought down without making any effort for alleviating or bettering the economic position of the vast mass of our country, it is also bad. So, we must strive for a *via media* to see that wealth, either economic wealth or political wealth, is not concentrated in the hands of a few people only. Concentration of wealth in the hands of a few persons in the country is also as bad as concentration of development in one part of the country. I am glad that there is another resolution that is coming up before the House which my hon. friend, the Maharaja of Kalahandi, is moving regarding regional impalances that are there in the country.

I have been surprised to hear the speeches of some of the hon. Members from the Opposition. They said that all these economic ills and all this concentration of power in a few individuals' hands are due to Congress rule and the policies of the Congress Government in this country. I am surprised to hear such speeches made by some emient hon. Members of this House. I can only say this much that after independence whn we decided to introduce a socialist pattern of society in our country, we could not give a perfect plan to effect an all round socialism in the country. What I want to impress upon you is that when we thought of effecting land reforms in our country, we did not, at the same time, think of putting a ceiling on urban incomes. We started with the abolition of zamindari and the abolition of princely States in this country, but at the same time we did not think in terms of putting a ceiling on urban incomes. We went on raising the slogan of these land reforms in this country.

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

So far as land reforms are concerned, the principle is very good but so long as there are hundreds and thousands of landless poor in this country and the entire landed property is concentrated in the hands of very few people, neither agricultural production will go up in the country nor will the lot of the common man be improved. We had started land reforms in this country with that idea in mind. The progress or the pace of land reforms that are being carried on shows that we were not quick or very sincere about our policy of land reforms. Even in introducing land reforms in several States I could see that the hand of the big or the wealthy people is there. We had exempted the sugarcane growers and the rich zamindars and maharajas who are having thousands and thousands of acres under sugarcane and all that. We have exempted them. We have exempted them under the plea of mechanised cultivation and all that. We allowed them to go scot-free in the country. A'so, in the name of exempting gardens in the country, we have allowed such things to grow. So, when land reforms are to be introduced, it must be in a very systematic way and on a socialistic basis. If we do not put an urban ceiling, we will not be able to do away with this concentration of wealth in a few hands. We allowed the people to have their own say in the economic matters of the country.. So. I would say this much that the Government may be responsible to some extent for the passing of the legislation, but we also to a great extent as public men, as legislators, as Members of Parliament are responsible. We were not able to educate the public opinion in the way in which we ought to have done. A new society has come up after Independence—a society of bootleggers. A new class of bootleggers has come up in this country who are simply dominating our very social life. Anti-social elements have come down in our social life. What are the steps which we have taken as public men and as legislators? I am also putting that question to myself. So, this problem has to be looked from every angle, not only from the Government point of view but also from the social angle. From the social angle, we have to see all these things, as our friend Shri Kashi Ram Gupta was saying though I do not agree with many of his views that he expressed. I know that a new class of society has come into force which is corroding our very social fabric. Until we take steps at every level—not only at this level, but at every level—we must proceed in a very cautious way. We should not cry hoarse or we should not proclaim as to who is a capitalist and who is a socialist. We are not able to make out here. People who speak about socialism, about depriving the people of their wealth, whether they are socialist by conviction or by convenience, we do not know. So, we should set an example by our very behaviour, by our very morals that we preach and we must live up to them. There is no use of criticising Ministers for living in palatial bungalows or drawing a salary of Rs. 2500 or so. Many of our eminent people who have worked for the national cause, who have done yeoman's service happen to be at the helm of affairs today. Have they come here to take a few thousands of rupees or to live in a big bungalow? As a matter of fact, you do not have such courtesy or decorum or dignity of not speaking ill of those people who are here to serve the country, to serve the nation. If we do not even have the sense of teleration, I do not know in what way we are going and in which way we are leading.

Sir, I thank you for the time that you have given me to speak on this resolution. I only say that this is a very good resolution that my hon. friend has brought forward. I would congratulate my hon. friend for having brought this resolution before the House and I also request him and other friends that this resolution must be viewed from all its aspects and we

must make a good approach. We would find in the Planning Minister a good socialist, a good Gandhian, who is more socialistic than anyone of us and, I am sure, our interests are safe in his hands.

Shri Nanda: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I too congratulate the hon. Member, the mover of this resolution, for having brought up this subject in the House. I am glad that he has done so. It is a subject worthwhile being considered from time to time particularly under the present circumstances. There are several reasons for what I am saying. In the first place, this approach reflected in the resolution, the aim which it endeavours to realise through the discussion here is nothing new. The Constitution of India has embodied these purposes and they also reffect the declared intentions of the Government. Still, it is vital to see how far we have gone in this direction, how much progress we have made and in what respect, particularly at this juncture when the risks become manifold by taking the country in an opposite direction.

17 hrs.

In any country, when a situation of emergency arises, when a war takes place, then, in a very short space of time, public expenditure rises in magnitude in an extraordinary manner. There are very urgent needs to be satisfied, for public purposes, of course, and certain essential activities have to be undertaken for the safety and integrity of the nation. Therefore, there can be no grudging of expenditure on such occasions. But, it also happens that simultaneously, there are opportunities opened up on large scale for profiteering and for exploitation. Actually, it is such abnormal times, that the new rich arise and concentration becomes intensified. Therefore, we have to take a warning; we have to be alert. That part of the Resolution, "no efforts should be spared to strengthen the defence of the country to fight out the Chinese aggression" is common ground. The need for "constant vigilance" is undeniable, as he said because of the risks involved. There is the past experience. Public expenditure in 1945-46 was 16 times more than the level reached in 1939-40. The Second World War created those conditions of scarcity everywhere. Prices rose mainly because of recourse to deficit financing. That was an easy way of doing it, not the hard way of various burdens that are imposed upon the community, which are ultimately the easier way, the lighter way for any community. During this period of war, the index of wholesale prices rose three times. Who was hit hard? They were the low income people, fixed income groups; and of course the middle class who suffer always.

Now, when we are again in the midst of a bad situation, whatever happens, actually, we are facing a situation when we have to increase our preparedness for any eventuality. Large expenditures have to be incurred to make our country impregnable. That again is a situation when, as time goes on, those risks will develop. Therefore, there is need for a warning like this, a reminder to ourselves.

There is another factor also which is not peculiar to this emergency, but which applies to a period of rapid development. Whenever a country wants to develop, particularly a country like ours, from an under-developed stage seeking to reach up to the status of full development, that process, again, is attendant with great risks. Particularly, when there is a free market, those who have resources, get great opportunities and therefore, they can lay by large profits and thus enrich themselves. Inequalities, in these circumstances are bound to be accentuated and there is no escape if things are left to themselves. But, things are left.....

Shri P. K. Deo: I do not like to interrups the hon. Minister. But I would like to get a clarification from him: whether this concentration of economic power is not due to the prevalent permit, licence quota, which is a corollary to control and scarcity of

[Shri P. K. Deo]

which the beneficiaries of the so-called socialism are making hay?

Shri Nanda: Subject to the limitation of time, I shall be very glad to take up that subject also, including Gandhian socialism. Even the word 'socialism' may possibly be forgotten, but when the word 'Gandhian' comes in, they and we are in for something more revolutionary than what is being attempted in the mere word 'socialism'. So, I shall deal with that also if there is time.

I have got some information about what happened during the second war period. In 1938-39, 67 per cent of the assessees accounted for 39 per cent of total reported income, while at the highest point, top 0.6 per cent accounted for only 6 per cent. In 1943-44, 64 per cent of the assessees reported only 17 per cent of the total income while at the highest point 0.6 per cent accounted for 37 per cent of the total income. Here is a demonstration of what may happen. Therefore, there is every reason for taking stock of the situation and establishing all the precautions that are possible. And we are very conscious of the fact that as development proceeds, apart from the emergency, some economic concentration will occur. And, therefore, the policy as presented through the Constitution to the nation, and later on, through our Plan programmes and policies, aimed at avoidance of concentration and of the growth of inequalities. A variety of instruments was developed for this purpose, instruments for regulation of production and of distribution, monetary devices, institutional agencies such as, co-operative institutions, and a number of other things. I would not like to take up the time of the House in going over the whole of that ground.

17.08 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

But one thing is very clear that while this is one of the objectives, the other objective for any economy, for a socialist economy, and much more so for a Gandhian economy, is that there should be enough to go round, there should be enough production and there should be enough availability of things.

After all, it may be that barring a very small fraction of people on the top, the others have smaller incomes. There is no comparison at all, and no possible ratio can be established between their incomes and the incomes of the large masses of the people who are in the lowest or lower rungs. The people with large incomes form a small proportion only. I have got with me here an analysis of the distribution both on the basis of consumption and on the basis of income. Even if we go up to the last tenth, or, just below the top, that is 90 per cent of the population, their income will be nothing very much to speak of in the sense of making room for any kind of luxury or any kind of conspicuous consumption. What does it mean? Up to the 60 per cent, that is, the sixth decile of population, *per capita* consumption standard is below Rs. 25. per month. So, that is the problem.

So, while we are trying to attain that very desirable aim of not only preventing increase of inequalities but of reducing inequalities and disparities in income, and this has to be pursued, side by side with that, there is also the other aim which is no less important, namely that the increase in the national income and production should not be hampered. For, after all, what will the large number of people, who are not well off, who are in a state of distress of privation, think of us if we have pursued policies which will not give them the prospect of coming up to a position when their minimum needs can be satisfied? They would not excuse us at all in that case. Therefore, our policies have to be realistic in the sense that while they enable increase in income and production, at the same time, they should also prevent increase of concentration of income and wealth and of inequalities in the direction of economic power particularly. It is not

that the Congress Government says one thing and does another. I can give a catalogue of measures which have been adopted for the purpose of achieving this very objective—reducing concentration of wealth, income and economic power in a few hands. One of the major instruments is the public sector. There may be varying opinions as to whether it is functioning well or not. It may be that there are certain defects in its working, but not the defects which the hon. Member pointed out. One Member said that prices in the public sector should be lower, and at present they are making profit. Public sector undertakings should certainly make a profit, they should show a surplus. How else is the economy to grow and further investments to be financed? The public sector implies that the national social purpose will also be kept in mind, the objective is not to raise resources only. But how can the tax-payer be expected all the time to be paying for increasing investment? How can the economy grow on that? This applies to the private sector also. It must have resources to ensure that development does not suffer.

This is the answer in general terms. Specifically, there can be various questions, the *pros* and *cons* of one measure or another. Therefore, it is not a question of party slogans. There are many other steps taken, although it is true that some of them have not proved effective. For instance, if land reform has not proved fully effective, it is because that in spite of all our great enthusiasm and our readiness to go ahead with legislation, we are face to face with forces, social and economic, which have grown in the course of long. You cannot change or abolish all that. It is not that these problems can simply be solved by legislation, something much more radical has to be done in society itself. Social change is not a matter of legislation only. Particularly when we are aiming at revolutionary change, it cannot be accomplished through legislation only. The legislative measures may even outrun the capacity of society to absorb them unless corresponding adjustments have taken place. It happened in the case of land reforms. In spite of all that we have tried to do, there has been slow implementation in several areas.

Side by side, if our performance is to be judged, I can show a fairly good record even in land reforms. All the tenants practically have been given security of tenure which is something important both from the point of view of their well-being and of agricultural production. Fifteen years back, 40 per cent of the area was under the zamindari system. Now that has gone. Though the ceilings law may not have operated fully everywhere, it is there. It is being felt. It is making a change. It may take some years.

Shri Bade (Khargone): The impression is that ceilings are to be there only in the case of land in rural areas, whereas the industrialist can have any amount of accumulation.

Shri Nanda: That is one of the aspects. There is the question of the rural area *versus* urban area. You cannot push down the throats of the rural people all your socialism and leave the urban people free to pursue their profiteering and all those gains. I entirely agree there.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I may give an instance, if you want details. In Ahmedabad, there are industrialists possessing more than 8,000 acres. What have you to say about that? They are in your party.

Shri Nanda: If they are in our party, their land is going to be much safer in our hands and there will be no very great difficulty. They will not be able to cry and agitate. We will have it out of them. On the other hand, those in the Opposition agitate and oppose it.

[Shri Nanda]

Again, the question turns on the structure of the economy. We have two purposes to be secured at the same time, one conflicting with the other. The prospect of having improvement of the large millions of the people should not turn out to be something illusory. We do not want simply slogans and things illusory. We want reality. If the hon. Member has any proposal which, on analysis, can be shown will achieve the purpose and yet not hurt production, we should accept that. The Gandhian idea goes much farther. If the Swantantra Party is prepared to accept the implications of the Gandhian ideology, I trust they will not have very much to object to whatever we are trying to do. We are prepared to go much farther than this; only the economic and political stability of the country should not suffer.

Shri P. K. Deo: All the trouble is due to licence, permit and quota.

Shri Nanda: I have in my mind the question of these controls. Control is possibly not a very good thing. I personally am not very much for regimenting the people. No; I would like to have the people function in a normal way. Therefore, I prefer the co-operative institutions. But how do we get at the results of a Gandhian society? It may be that if you dispossess everybody completely, you need not have controls. Controls means that you allow the economy and the productive apparatus to function in a certain way, you want to prevent excesses, and therefore the regulation. The whole approach is that the regulation should be such that it does not become oppressive. Some regulation is such that I think no one should have any kind of objection.

What are the controls to which the hon. Member objects? Licensing of industry? That has been the big cry.

Shri P. K. Deo: All controls.

Shri Nanda: That means that it is not anything near even a small resemblance to Gandhian economy. With democracy and general elections, with the people being made conscious of their rights, if poverty continues to stalk the land, if there is unemployment, it will not be a question of control or no control, it will involve a choice between liberty or no liberty for the people. The question will be whether peaceful and smooth progress is possible or not. It is a question of a peaceful revolution or another kind of revolution. If anybody thinks that there is a better way of reaching the goal, I think we should examine and consider it, because we would not simply like to have controls which are not needed. If the controls are not there, the amount of profiteering and concentration that can arise and develop is something unimaginable, and therefore it will be a complete antithesis of the approach of this resolution.

The resolution is very broad. We agree, and so many speakers have supported it. Even the Member who has said something against it has only opposed the word "socialism". He wants to replace it by Gandhism which is more far-reaching, more radical than the socialist concept we have introduced.

Has the situation become worse during this period? That is the question. I shall not attempt any answer straightaway in any statistical terms. I have not got that information with me. I am not quite sure whether the Mahalanobis Committee will be able to bring it out in very clear terms. I am afraid that comparing the change that has occurred during these last few years and focussing our attention on that is not a very reasonable way of looking at the situation. It means working on a base which was highly unequal, where economic concentration at the time of start of the process of planned development was very heavy, and therefore, any change

which will occur, one way or the other will not be seen. You will not be able to notice then in any prominent manner. It is quite possible that the Mahalanobis Report may reveal that there has been some worsening of the situation which could not be avoided because of our aim of allowing the process of development proceed unhampered. It might have been so in spite of all our precautions. Without these precautions the situation might have been very much worse. There was a figure given here about the proportion between the highest and lowest incomes in the country. It was said that after Independence the ratio had changed to a certain extent. I do not accept these figures. They do not exist in so far as anything that I have seen. But in so many directions we have been successful to a large extent in relieving the hardships of the people. It will take too much time of the House. The combined revenue expenditure of the Centre and States on education in 1950-51 was about Rs. 61 crores and rose to about Rs. 263 crores in 1961-62. On Health Services, it has increased from about Rs. 28 crores to Rs. 101 crores. Much more is being done in other directions through the instrument of public expenditure. We are utilising taxation, borrowings, etc. for making available increased facilities of social services to a very large number of people. If the consumption of food or cloth has increased, where has it all gone? The rich man cannot consume beyond a certain limit.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: The evaluation committee on projects have clearly stated that the lowest group of people has not been benefited.

Shri Nanda: I agree that there are so many things which happen and which we do not like. The structure of our society is such that still people with money and social influence have a strong position and they can thwart the purpose of advance towards social and economic goals. We are trying at the same time to counteract those tendencies. For instance, the hon. Member spoke of the people in the rural rural areas that they have not benefited much from the loan facilities. It is so. We have come out with a remedy. Now the question of credit-worthiness will be viewed in a different way. People who are not credit-worthy in the normal sense will be allowed to have loans and if there are bad debts on that account, we are providing even against that risk. We have been taking measures which are feasible and we are prepared to go further.

In the course of these years, maybe, we have not succeeded fully in the direction in which we wanted to move, but the main problem is this. We started with very heavy concentration. What is the comparison of 60 or 70 per cent. or even 90 per cent. of our people with a few persons at the top? The question which the hon. mover of the Resolution attempted to bring out through the figures about the concentration of share-holdings in the companies floated has not got the same significance. Naturally, if production increases shareholding will increase, including paid-up capital, etc. What he pointed out was that the number of companies had declined. If it were a few concerns, that was one question, but if there are in hundreds, it only means that in the course of these years, the average size of a concern is being enlarged which is a good thing, whether in the private sector or the public sector, as long as there is large enough number of units to permit a proper competition and monopoly interests do not develop. Mere one aspect is monopoly in the production apparatus and another is the financial hold. You cannot get an idea of the monopoly from the company figures; you should look into the matter very much deeper. It may be that there are a number of companies about which you can say that there is no concentration but ultimately they may be in the same hands, one way or the other. It is there that the concentration has to be seen, the concentration of economic power—and not that of the productive apparatus

[Shri Nanda]

directly. In that way, they might have grown. It appears that the overall picture has not perhaps changed materially during the last five years.

I would like to say one thing which may not be very relevant but which was brought up by an hon. Member, and that is regarding some institutions with which I am connected. I would like to have an opportunity of saying something about that matter sometime, to disabuse the minds of hon. Members as to what the role of certain institutions is. If there is anything wrong with them, I think that should be set right and not broadcast. But if they serve a social purpose, that is, if they help the community, let us not simply do something which injures ourselves by focussing too much attention on what is being done. I will be able to show that the benefit conferred on the whole community through voluntary organisations is incomparably more than anything that could be done otherwise. For that, I shall take some other opportunity. But I agree with the hon. Member there who said that there must be some suitable or reasonable proportion between the top and the bottom. We have put that idea in the Plan itself. To say that the disparity, so far as the administration is concerned, has increased in the public sector, that the public sector people are getting so much more is wrong. We are losing people in the public sector who go to the private sector because the salaries in the public sector are not high enough. These are the implications of a mixed economy which you cannot escape. The mixed economy may have to be there for several reasons some of which I explained.

The purchasing power of the money in the hands of the people in the upper rungs of the administrative ladder is not now the same as it was before, however, relatively to those who are at the lower rung; the incomes have increased. Even now I would acknowledge that the disparities are still very large and steps should be taken more and more to bring them down, consistently with the other objectives which I have mentioned. I hope it will be possible to show more and more results which will be in conformity with the object enunciated under this resolution.

I do not think it is necessary for me to say to the hon. Member that we accept the resolution because it need not be accepted. I have explained that there is a common ground and concrete suggestions are being taken up. Therefore, it is not necessary for me to accept either this resolution or the amendment for the reasons which I have given.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I would say a few words in a minute. The main aim of my resolution was to focus the attention of the House and of the country that in the name of emergency there should be no wrong attempts made by some persons. The hon. Minister has very clearly said that he and his Government would always try to see that such things do not happen. In the course of his reply, he said that he realises that there is a wide disparity between the income-groups and that it will be the endeavour of theirs to lessen it. Therefore, in the light of his reply, and also in view of the fact that all those Members who have participated in this debate have supported this resolution, including Shri Mahida who wants to go one step further than the Gandhian ideology—it is much further than socialism—and also because we have been able to focus the attention of the Government on this matter, which is the purpose of the resolution, I wish that I should be given the permission of the House to withdraw my resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member, Shri Yadav, want his amendment to be put to the vote of the House?

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

'That at the end of the Resolution, the following be added:—

"and with that end in view—

(i) the salaries of Government servants should not be less than Rs. 100 and more than Rs. 1000 per month;

(ii) all the banks and private industries in the country should be nationalised; and

(iii) a definite price policy should be adopted."

The motion was negatived.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: I would like to withdraw my amendment by the leave of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member have the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, have the leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

17.32 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE.* REGIONAL DISPARITY

Shri P. K. Deo: (Kalahandi): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House calls upon the Government to appoint a Committee consisting of Members of both Houses of Parliament to go into the question of disparity in the development of various regions in the country and to suggest ways and means to lessen such growing disparity."

This is such a simple resolution that no persuasion will be necessary on my part for the Government to accept it, because it is one of their precepts that all the regional disparities should go.

Shri Nanda: Sir, I have to attend to an important meeting. May I just go?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Yes, he may go. The hon. Deputy Minister is here.

Shri P. K. Deo: The entire basis of this motion is on the very concept of building up a society to dispel all forms of disparity including regional disparity. If you will study the history of development in this country, you will be convinced that these are accidents of history. The British developed India as a colony and when they first came here, they had their foothold at Fort Williams, Fort St. George and Fort St. David. They started their industrial and imperialist expansion at these three points. Naturally, those three areas formed the focus of industrial gravity and they fully utilised the hinterland. That is how Calcutta, Bombay and Madras developed at the cost of the other areas.

Now, even though the entire concept has changed, we are still following the legacy of the British Government and we are following the same pattern, though we have been saying time and again that there should be uniform development of the entire country. The first and second Plans have been formulated on the basis of the capacity of the various States to bear the stresses and strains of planned economy and those resourceful States which had the resources could carry on with the development programmes. Those States like Orissa, Assam and Rajasthan, which had limited resources and which could barely meet their day to day administration naturally lagged behind. Our entire purpose of nar-

[Shri P. K. Deo]

rowing the gulf of disparity has been defeated. The same story has been repeated in the third Plan also.

We have paid enough lip sympathy to this proposal in Chapter IX of the third Five Year Plan. But if you examine the various achievements in this regard, you will be completely disillusioned. I would like to place certain statistics before you. Take the case of irrigation. In 1960-61, Punjab had 10·4 million acres of irrigated land. In 1965-66, Punjab will have 12·7 million acres. In Rajasthan, the increase would be from 4·6 to 6·2 million acres; in Madhya Pradesh, from 2·6 to 4·2 million acres; in Uttar Pradesh, from 17·2 to 21·2 million acres; in Assam, from 2·6 to 3·1 million acres and in the case of Orissa from 3·5 to 4·7 million acres.

Ultimately, if you will work it out, you will see that per 100 square miles Punjab would have 27,021 acres of irrigated land, Rajasthan will have 4,621 acres, Madhya Pradesh will have 2,456 acres, Uttar Pradesh will have 18,161 acres, Assam will have 6,596 acres and, so far as my State is concerned, Orissa will have only 783 acres of irrigated land per 100 square miles.

Take the case of installed generating capacity. In 1960-61 Punjab had 271 million watts and by the end of the Third Plan Punjab will have 649 million watts. That means Punjab will have 0·32 watts per 10,000 persons. In the case of West Bengal it will have 1,608 million watts in 1965-66 whereas in 1960-61 it had 986 million watts—that gives an average of 0·40 watts per 10,000 persons. In the case of Orissa, in 1960-61, Orissa had 264 million watts which will be increased after the end of the Third Plan to 0·31 watts for every 10,000 persons.

Similarly, take the case of communication. So far as roads are concerned, Uttar Pradesh with a total mileage of 12,036 is having 10·61 miles of roads per 100 square miles, Bihar is having 10·62 miles for every 100 square miles, Madras is having 33·37 miles of road communication for every 100 square miles, Kerala is having 34·58 miles of road for every 100 square miles and, so far as my State is concerned, for every 100 square miles Orissa is having 6·32 miles.

In the case of facilities for primary education, if you will calculate the percentage in the age group of 6 to 11, you will find that facilities available in Kerala in 1960-61 was 108 per cent —that is, more capacity than the available number of students—and in 1965-66 it will remain the same. In Madras the facilities are going to be increased from 78·9 per cent. to 100 per cent., in Maharashtra from 73·3 per cent. to 90·5 per cent. and in West Bengal from 65·6 per cent. to 73·4 per cent. But in the case of Orissa, it was 47·8 per cent. in 1960-61 and it would be increased to 64·6 per cent. After the completion of the Third Plan Orissa would be the lowest in the ladder so far as facilities for primary education are concerned.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One hour is the time allotted. The hon. Member must give some time for the other speakers also.

Shri P. K. Deo: The time should be extended, Sir; it is a very important subject. In your discretion, Sir, you can easily extend the time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has taken ten minutes. In another five minutes he should be able to conclude.

Shri P. K. Deo: In five minutes it is impossible.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Others also have to say something on this. If he takes more time, others will not be able to speak on this.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): It can be carried over to the next non-official day.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will go to the next non-official day.

Shri P. K. Deo: So far as hospital beds are concerned, after the Third Plan period West Bengal would be having 779 hospital beds per million of population, Madras would have 816 and Punjab would have 737; but in the case of Orissa it would be 271 only per million of population.

Similarly, in the case of industries, even though so much has been stressed in the previous Resolution that the public sector is to play an important part, how step-motherly treatment is being given by the public sector to the various backward States. That also is conspicuous. The industrial picture has steadily changed in various directions and spectacular reflections have been increased production. In the general index of industrial production with the base 1951 at 100, by 1961 the rise is 80 per cent, that is, from 100 it has gone up to 180. Another 70 per cent. increase is anticipated by the end of the Third Plan. So, by the end of the Third Plan there would be more than three times rise in industrial production.

But in this regard I would like to draw your attention to a very interesting article on the changing geography of Indian industry which has been dealt with in the Quarterly of the Economic Report of the Indian Institute of Public Opinion. There it is shown that from the point of location of factories, employment potential in the various factories, total capital employed and salaries and wages available to the various regions, my State in some cases stands last and in some cases is placed just over Assam and Rajasthan. In most cases it is last.

As I have limited time I cannot go into the various details. But I would like to stress that it is not always the backwardness of the area which is being considered in the matter of allocation of funds or for deciding the location of the various industries, but it is always some pull at the Centre which is the deciding factor regarding the location of the various projects. It applies to the various irrigation and power projects. It applies to the various industries also. If my remark would not have been correct, my State would not have been neglected by the public sector undertakings. Of the entire public sector undertakings you will find that the Rourkela steel plant and the Rourkela fertiliser plant are the only two plants which have been located in my State whereas the various other States have the benefit of several public sector undertakings. In the case of West Benga,l there are as many as seven; in the case of Bihar there are as many as seven and in the case of Maharashtra there are as many as five. So, so far as location of industries also is concerned, my State has very badly been neglected.

Even though the Third Five Year Plan has said on more than one occasion that in every State there are areas which are more under-developed than others and special attention should have been paid for the development of those regions. In Uttar Pradesh, as you all know, the western districts are more advanced than the eastern districts. The eastern districts are a very backward region. So, also in my State, the western districts which are hilly areas, which form part of the Dandakarnaya project, are very backward and are far behind economically than those districts on the coastal region. Instead of paying our special attention to the development of those areas, all our activities are being concentrated mostly on the coastal region. Even though the First and Second Plans have been completed and the Third one is also going to be completed, there has been no impact felt in my own district. Even though there was

[Shri P. K. Deo]

a provision in the Second Plan for extending the Machkund power line upto the Hirakud grid, to form continuous grid, nothing has been done in this regard. The entire scheme has lapsed. So also the construction of a thermal station at Kesinga which found a place in the Second Five Year Plan of the State has not been implemented so far. It is because of the shortage of power that the paper mill which was coming up at Kesinga had to be shifted to Rayagadda and various other medium irrigation projects also have been put in the cold storage. So, also the Sagada irrigation projects and so many others.

My remarks in this regard would not be complete without making a reference to the Paradip port. Even though Orissa has a sea-coast of nearly 250 miles, it is a pity that a port has not been developed there. The Japanese experts and the Central Irrigation and Power experimental station at Poona have given very favourable reports for the construction of a major port at paradip. It has not been implemented so far and many a time we have spoken on that. If that port could be developed as a major port, all the iron ore deposits in the Orissa State could be exported to Japan which would earn a much needed foreign exchange.

Taking into consideration all these aspects, I wanted to focus the attention of the Government to the fact that even though we had been paying lip sympathy for the development of backward regions, we are not paying adequate attention to their development and the disparity, instead of shrinkig in the Third Plan, is becoming much bigger.

With these remarks, I beg to submit that the attention of the Government should be drawn to this important aspect.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Resolution moved:

> "This House calls upon the Government to appoint a Committee consisting of Members of both Houses of Parliament to go into the question of disparity in the development of various regions in the country and to suggest ways and means to lessen such growing disparity."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is one amendment by Shri Koya. Does the hon. Member want to move it?

Shri Koya: Yes.

Sir, while supporting the resolution moved by the deputy leader of the Swatantra party, I am moving my amendment to it. I beg to move:

> *for* "to lessen such growing disparity" *substitute*—
>
> "to assess the growing disparity to bring the weak and backward regions upto the level of the advanced regions and to ensure the uniform economic development all over the country in future."

I would like to make a few observations about the backwardness of certain States and the necessity of appointing a committee consisting of Members of both Houses of Parliament to go into the question of disparity in the development of various regions in the country.

In this age, when we are talking about national integration, economic imbalances in the country should disappear so that all the people of all the regions may feel that they are given an equal consideration and status in the national development. This will help to remove the fissiparous tendencies and regionalism that has become a menace to our country. As the hon. Member Shri P. K. Deo has pointed out, certain States are forward in certain matters. He was corect when he said that in the matter of education, my State is very forward. In the matter of standards of literacy, Kerala stands high, thanks to the work

of the former Maharaja of Travancore and the Christian missionaries. Literacy proportion is 46·2 whereas the all-India figure is 23·7. But, even in that, while the infra structure as a whole is well developed in the State, it is not uniformly so all over the State. Because, in some areas, like the Malabar area which was under the Madras State, they are still in a backward condition. So, it is necessary that efforts should be made to make all the backward States come to the level of the educationally forward States and at the same time, efforts should also be made to see that the backward areas of the forward States also come to the level of the other areas of those States.

Kerala is contributing a very good amount to the foreign exchange earnings of this country; Rs. 55 crores worth of goods are sent to foreign countries from Kerala. It is about 10 per cent of the total foreign exchange earnings of India, even though in area, we are only 1·2 per cent. We are producing such things as tea, cashew, coir, pepper, prawns, ilmenite cardamoms, etc. Even though our State is earning 10 per cent of the total foreign exchange earnings of this country, we are not getting substantial public sector industries. We are not considered when new industries are allotted. Except the D. D. T. factory, what is it that Kerala has got in the public sector industries? But for the few industries started by the great Dewan of Travancore, Shri C P. Ramaswami Ayyar, we have no industries at all. The oil refinery which we heard would come to Cochin, is still hanging fire. As I pointed out yesterday when I was speaking about the Budget, Phyto chemicals, we are not getting; heavy electricals, we are not getting. Even though Kerala is the most thickly populated State, a State which has got the largest number of educated unemployed, we fail to understand how our voice is not heard at all. Is it because Delhi is too far away from Trivandrum?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: No, no, it is very much in our hearts.

Shri Koya: Unemployment has become a problem for us. In the matter of Railways, the railway mileage per lakh of the population in the State is 3·4, slightly above a third of the all India average of 9·5 miles.

The corresponding figures for the Madras and Mysore States are 5·6 and 6·2 miles.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: One a point of information. How much time is given to each speaker?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: About seven minutes each.

Shri Koya: Even the statistics are misleading. Take the case of industrial labour. When you calculate the number engaged in this category, you take into account also those people who are employed in the coir industry or the cashew industry. These are industries in which no power is used. The cashew industries and the coir industries are on the verge of collapse. Cashew is imported from Africa and is processed here. If the people of Africa themselves begin to process this—it is not a very complicated thing, and no machinery is involved, and the processing can be done easily—then thousands of people will be unemployed in our country. Almost 50 per cent of our industrial labour are employed in non-power cashew factories In Kerala, there is scope..

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Koya: Am I to conclude now?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, he should conclude now.

Shri Koya: With these few words. I support the resolution moved by the Maharajah and hope that the voice of my problem-State will be heard by the Central Government.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Today, we discussed in the first resolution the disparities in wealth and disparities among individuals. Now, in another resolution we are discus-

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

sing regional disparities. This should indicate to Government how exercised hon. Members are about the basic policy and principle and how these basis policies and principles which have already been accepted by Government are implemented. But my outlook on this subject is a little bit different.

Sir, I come from Rajasthan. Please do not think, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that I have risen in my seat to say something about Rajasthan's backwardness and imbalances. I am not prepared to call Rajasthan as a backward State. We in Rajasthan are very forward-looking people and those who are forward-looking cannot be considered as backward.

When we are thinking of developmental schemes, I wish we bring about a fresher outlook on the entire problem. It is my considered view that while drawing up the map of our great country India, so far as the development programmes and schemes are concerned, I wish we forget the State boundaries, and the developmental schemes should be such as would completely obliterate the restrictive outlook of a State here or a State there. When we draw up our Third Five Year Plan, Fourth Five Year Plan and Fifth Five Year Plan I wish we take an all-India picture and we so draw up our plans that the entire country will be developed in the best interests of the nation and the country as such.

When I say this, I should also submit that no country when it draws up an entire plan for itself, will like to have a crest here or a trough there: it will never permit that kind of thing. The water must find its own level; there must be evenness. Otherwise, you will create trouble for the entire country. It is not as if in the interests of a particular State like the Kerala State or the Orissa State or the Jammu and Kashmir State that one speaks when one speaks about regional development, but one speaks in the interests of the entire country with an integrated picture of the entire country and of how the country has to develop.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member likely to take some more time?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can continue on the next day.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, March 16, 1963/Phalguna 25, 1884 (Saka).

[*Friday, March 15, 1963/Phalguna 24, 1884 (Saka)*]

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OBITUARY REFERENCES 3899

The Speaker made references to the passing away of Shri Jai Narain Vyas who was a member of the Constitutent Assembly of India and of the Provisional Parliament and Shri Chheda Lal Gupta who was a member of the Second Lok Sabha . . .

Thereafter members stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect . . .

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 3899—3901

(1) A copy of the Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 344 dated the 2nd March, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956 .

(2) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 337 dated the 2nd March, 1963, under sub-section (2) of section 33 of the Estate Duty Act, 1953 .

(3) A copy of the Central Excise (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 384 dated the 1st March, 1963, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 .

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

(a) G. S. R. No. 385 dated the 1st March, 1963.

(b) G.S.R. No. 386 dated the 1st March, 1963,

(c) G.S.R. No. 387 dated the 1st March, 1963.

(d) G.S.R. No. 388 dated the 1st March, 1963.

(e) G.S.R. No. 389 dated the 1st March, 1963,

(f) G.S.R. No. 390 dated the 1st March, 1963.

(g) G.S.R. No. 391 dated the 1st March, 1963.

(h) G.S.R. No 392 dated the 1st March, 1963.

(i) G.S.R. No. 393 dated the 1st March, 1963.

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PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

(j) G.S.R. No. 394 dated the 1st March, 1963 .

(k) G.S.R. No. 395 dated the 1st March, 1963 .

(l) G.S.R. No. 396 dated the 1st March, 1963 .

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA. 3901

Secretary reported the following messages from Rajya Sabha:—

(i) That Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in regard to the Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1963, passed by Lok Sabha on the 4th March, 1963 . . .

(ii) That Rajya Sabha had passed the Indian Emigration (Amendment Bill, 1963 . . .

BILL PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA LAID ON THE TABLE 3901

Secretary laid on the Table the Indian Emigration (Amendment) Bill, 1963, as passed by Rajya Sabha .

REPORT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE PRESENTED 3902

Eighth Report was presented.

GENERAL BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION 3902–14, 3916–94

General Discussion on the Budget (General), 1963-64 continued. The discussion was not concluded .

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED 3994

Fifteenth Report was adopted .

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN 3995—4047

Further discussion on the Resolution *re* : concentration of economic power and wealth moved by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad on the 7th

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PRIVATE MEMBERS RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN—*Contd.*

December, 1962 continued. The Resolution was withdrawn by leave of the House

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION 4047—58

Shri P. K. Deo moved his Resolution *re* : appointment of a Committee of Members of Parliament to go into the question of disparity in the development of various regions in the country. The discussion was not concluded.

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AGENDA FOR SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1963 / PHALGUNA 25, 1884 (SAKA)

Further General Discussion on General Budget, 1963-64 voting on Demands for Grants on Account, 1963-64; and consideration and passing of the following Bills :

(*i*) Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1963 .

(*ii*) Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1963 .

(*iii*) Consideration of the Motion to refer the Government of Union Territories Bill, 1963 to Joint Committee . . .

GMGIPND—LS II—2991 Ai LSD—28-3-63—880